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ATLANTIC EDITION **

FIVE CENTS A COPY

26 NATIONS JOIN IN GREAT BELGIAN FAIR

Antwerp's Big Centenary Exposition Opened by King Albert

TRADE EXPANSION FEATURE OF EXHIBITS

Celebrations to Include Industrial Fair to Be Opened at Liege

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ANTWERP — Twenty-six nations were represented at the great centenary exhibition opened here on April 25 by King Albert and Queen Elizabeth in the presence of members of the royal family, the Cabinet and a number of distinguished foreign representatives.

Among the countries officially participating in the event in honor of the hundredth anniversary of Belgium's independence are Britain, France, Italy and Holland.

The last-named, ignoring the fact that the exhibition is intended to celebrate the revolution which brought about the separation of Belgium from the Netherlands in 1830, has a particularly imposing pavilion, while Germany, though not officially represented, nevertheless has a striking exhibit of a modernist character for which towns belonging to the old Hanseatic League are mainly responsible.

The keynote of the exhibition is the development of the colonial and maritime activities of the countries of the world.

The King, in his opening address, particularly stressed the bonds which unite the nations in the service of peace and progress.

Great Belgian Effort

Two "World Fairs" in the leading towns of a small country of 8,000,000 inhabitants—this is the magnificent effort little Belgium is making this year to celebrate the 100th anniversary of her independence as a state.

Exactly a century ago, the Belgian nation was born, after having been the property of foreign rulers and armies ever since the days of Cæsar. How the small and seemingly insignificant buffer state progressed to become a solidly built, firmly united nation with a colonial empire 80 times the size of the mother country, will be told by those two world exhibitions.

One fair will open in Antwerp, the Flemish metropolis in the North, on April 26 and will specialize in colo-

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Thousands Watch Good-Will Flight of 'Graf' to London

LONDON (AP)—Tens of thousands of Londoners who once knew the roar of the war-time Zeppelins, on April 26 watched the dirigible Graf Zeppelin as it circled low over the British capital on a voyage of friendship and good will.

The Graf, coming from Friedrichshafen and en route to Cardington, where the British dirigible R-100 is housed, made its first appearance over London shortly before 4 p. m. The Graf, accompanied by six airplanes, sailed over Wembley where thousands had gathered for the football cup final and then passed over central London.

Swinging to the south of London, the Zeppelin then circled in the direction of the old city at a very low altitude.

CARDINGTON, Eng. (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin arrived over Cardington shortly after 5 p. m., April 26. Dr. Hugo Eckener, its master, will be taken aboard here.

BRIGHTON, Eng. (AP)—England saw its first Zeppelin since the war with the passage of the great dirigible Graf Zeppelin over Brighton at 3:15 p.m. en route to London and Cardington.

PARIS (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin, bound for London, was sighted over Paris at 11:58 a. m. (5:58 a. m., eastern standard time) on April 26.

Hundreds of thousands craned their necks to see the huge ship circle slowly over the city about 1000 feet up. It made one circuit and then returned to pass around the Eiffel Tower. It then straightened its course to the northwest and continued toward England. A sack of mail for Paris was dropped at Orly airdrome south of the city.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger. (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin left here at 6:02 a. m., April 26, in brilliant weather for England, where it will pick up Dr. Hugo Eckener, its master, and bring him back to Germany preparatory to the Graf's South American trip.

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Indian Leader's Resignation Brings Rebuke From Viceroy

Stern Note Sent to Patel on Joining Gandhi—Fresh Troops Arriving at Peshawar Reassure European Residents

SIMLA, India (AP)—Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, April 26 accepted the resignation of V. J. Patel, president of the Legislative Assembly, and discussed Mr. Patel's action in the following letter:

"I have to acknowledge receipt of your two letters wherein you submit your resignation from the office of president of the Assembly and discuss at length the reasons that led you to that decision.

"Your letters make it plain that your course of action is not one that could be influenced by reasonable argument, and it is evident that nothing is to be gained by a detailed reply, nor is it necessary for me to vindicate the officers of my Government against charges which bear on their face their own refutation.

Resignation Regretted

"You have, however, given an account of various conversations you have had with me during the time we were in official relations, and though I am not in a position to question the explanation of your motives and actions, I must claim to be the best interpreter of my own.

"One conscicuous example of the misunderstanding of events lies in your belief that it was at your request, or in accordance with your advice, that my Government discharged its responsibilities in connection with the movement for refusal of payment of land revenue at Bardolita and Luka in 1928.

"I regret that our official connection should be terminated under such circumstances, and can only hope that you and those with whom you once again are to be openly associated may come to realize how grave a wrong you do India by rejecting the way of peace that lies open through a free conference with His Majestiy's Government in order to encourage your countrymen to deliberate and dangerous defiance of law."

Precautions at Peshawar

The disturbances at Peshawar were studied in detail at a meeting of the Viceroy's Cabinet here April 26.

Machine guns are posted at vital points and the bazaar and markets are still closed, although it was said the situation was considerably improved.

The total admissions to hospitals after the rioting was given as 25. It

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RADIO INVENTION TRANSMITS 100,000 WORDS A MINUTE

British Discoverer Foresees Simultaneous Telegraphy and Telephony

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The possibility of transmitting no less than 100,000 words a minute on a single telegraph line and obtaining complete freedom from inter-station interference among all the European radiocasting stations was successfully shown by Dr. James Robinson, inventor of the stenode radiostat in a private demonstration to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor here April 25.

"At present," said Dr. Robinson, "the principal application of my stenode invention is to telegraphy and telephony on wire. I have sent signals at 80 characters per second with a 1000-cycle frequency. This means that signals can be sent at three times the speed of anything hitherto possible, apart from the extra channels now made available, and this with comparatively crude apparatus. Thus, with given cycle separation, there would be room for 500 simultaneous transmissions at 200 words a minute on one line or, say, 100,000 words per minute. But the final result has not been reached as we have worked already with two cycles separation and obtained clear results, and I anticipate getting down to a half cycle. I see, too, simultaneous telegraphy and telephony in the near future over the same wire."

Turning to the question of wireless and radiocasting, Dr. Robinson demonstrated the most selective receiver ever yet heard. Briefly this consists of three parts—wireless receiver (in this case an ordinary superheterodyne) to pick up transmission; special device, namely stenode or "gate," which passes carrier frequency with very few cycles on each side, and a special detector and amplifier arrangement. With this Dr. Robinson made closely operating European stations come in free from interference with each other with good volume and quality. It was possible to receive Leipzig, 600 miles distant, with three kilowatts of power separated by nine kilocycles, from a London transmitter 15 miles away with 30 kilowatts. Stuttgart and Graz, three kilowatts each, nine kilocycles either side of a 30-kilowatts London transmitter, were similarly received clearly.

Such reception with the most selective receiver of normal type is impossible, as London transmitters blot out everything within several degrees of dial on both sides of their own wavelengths. It was interesting to note how certain notoriously "wobbly" European stations required constant retuning with Dr. Robinson's apparatus. Owing to the extreme sharpness of tuning, the finest Vernier dials are too coarse, so a small single plate variable condenser is used in parallel with an ordinary condenser with which one knob rotation represents a capacity variation of one micro microfarad, or five hundredth capacity of the ordinary tuning condenser. Even so, a fraction of a turn passes one from silence through modulation and back again to silence.

EUROPA TO CATAPULT PLANES FROM DECK

NEW YORK (AP)—The North German Lloyd liner Europa is to have a catapult erected on her deck to utilize the speediest of all means of travel—the airplane. The announcement was made April 25 by Richard Mock, engineer of the Ernst Heinkel Company, of Warnemunde, Germany, who will erect the catapult in time for the early summer trips of the Europa.

A new feature of the device, Mr. Mock said, will be the use of the compressed air rather than explosives to propel the carriage carrying the plane along the 60-foot track. The plane will leave the ship at approximately 70 miles an hour. A special device allows trial or test starts to be made without the airplane on the catapult, thus insuring that mechanism is in order before a start is made.

HELP FOR RURAL ROADS IS SOUGHT IN CONNECTICUT

Organization Is Formed to Seek State Funds for Back Country Lanes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—The formation of a state rural roads association was accomplished Friday at the State Capitol, at a gathering of 300 men and women assembled to consider the improvement of rural roads through legislative appropriation.

Louis G. Tolles of Southington, master of the Connecticut State Grange, who some time ago sent out a letter requesting local granges to form local rural road associations previous to forming a state association, called the meeting to order.

After some discussion of the project it was voted to hold county caucuses and elect a representative from each county who should compose, with three representatives of the State Grange, the governing body to further state aid for rural roads.

The following officers were elected: Louis G. Tolles, Southington, president; R. C. Mitchell, Southbury, vice-president; Burton Florian, Southington, treasurer, and C. D. Kilbourne, Litchfield, secretary. The county elections resulted as follows: Hartford, Albert P. Marsh, New Britain; Middlesex, John Miller, Clinton; Fairfield, Iverson C. Fantan, Easton; Tolland, Dr. William L. Higgins, Coventry; New Haven, J. Edward Coer, Southbury; Windham, Leonard H. Healey, Woodstock; New London, M. H. Bartlett, Griswold; Litchfield, William E. Templeton, Kent.

The demand of the small town leaders for State aid of the "back country" road brought one of the sharpest contests of the 1929 General Assembly. The House passed a $1,000,000 appropriation for such aid but this was defeated in the Senate. The new state organization is apparently an attempt of the small town folks to make more effective their drive at the next legislative session.

L. H. Worley of New Milford was the first speaker to offer a definite program for dirt road betterment. He advocated a bond issue of $50,000,000 for building rural roads, the bonds to run from 1 to 20 or 25 years. He thought towns should spend money on their dirt roads, and then be recompensed in part from state funds. He advocated an increase of two cents a gallon in the tax on gasoline, the money to be spent on dirt roads.

George W. Hull of Bristol favored a state appropriation for dirt roads. He said the state highway department was out of sympathy with improvement of the so-called dirt roads and advocated the appointment of a "dirt road" commission. William E. Templeton of Kent also favored the appointment of a "dirt road" commission.

National League of Women Voters

Activities of this organization in fostering well-informed citizenship among women will be reported in the Monitor in six daily articles covering the League's convention in Louisville, Ky., to begin

Monday

UNION AIDS MILL IN FINDING WAYS TO CUT EXPENSE

Pequot Mills Co-operative Plan Expected to Increase Production and Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass.—Higher wages and lower production costs are achieved in a "labor extension plan" devised through co-operative research of the management of the Pequot Mills here and the labor union representing the mill's textile workers.

Announcement of the plan was made April 26. It is believed to be the first in the history of the American cotton industry in which the workers themselves have sponsored efforts to improve factory efficiency as a means of stabilizing employment.

The Pequot Mills employ about 2000 persons.

The new system was devised through detailed study of the mill's operation undertaken by representatives of the management and the United Textile Workers Union. Methods by which the output per worker could be increased were devised. In addition to increasing production and bringing higher wages, the plan provides for relieving skilled workers of work that can be performed by unskilled laborers.

To Make Jobs Steady

The plan which the union approved will mean the gradual lessening of the number of employees as the efficiency measures are put into effect. Those who retain their jobs, however, will be relatively sure of constant employment. Workers employed at the mills during the last year have been advised that their employment may be temporary. The new plan, however, is not expected to affect any employees who have been in the mill's service for more than a year.

Acceptance of the improved manufacturing methods by the workers came after a 15-months' study by technicians representing the management and the employers. A detailed investigation of the amount of machinery which could be handled by each skilled worker was made. The workers in the mill co-operated with actual production tests for this purpose.

The plan was devised by J. Foster Smith, agent for the Pequot Mills, who has been connected with the textile industry for 52 years. After conferences with the union, the workers decided to place a technician in the mills for a brief preliminary study.

Both Sides Co-operated

Francis Goodell, a textile expert, made the two weeks' survey. He reported to the union officials that there was a great opportunity for readjustment and improvements in the mill. The management and the union then agreed to his employment and a research department representing the union and the management was formed to make actual tests of work

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Communist Rising in China Imperils Many Foreigners

SHANGHAI (AP)—Communistic and bandit armies on April 25 were reported looting, burning and slaying by wholesale in several provinces of China. Numerous missionaries were said to be in jeopardy and thousands of Chinese were reported massacred.

Nationalist government officials, whose troops have been ineffective, offered rewards for the capture of Communists, who in turn offered prizes for the capture of foreigners, being quoted by missionaries as saying that "all foreigners should be killed." No casualties to foreigners, however, were reported.

A Red army, said dispatches from Hankow, had sacked the town of Shinze, Hupeh Province, and massacred 1800 men, women and children. Two thousand farmers, it was said, who had been compelled to join the Communists' army in that province, were killed by government troops in battle. Entire populations of near-by towns were evacuated to looters.

The Governor of Kiangshi Province was reported to have tendered his resignation to the Nanking Government, professing inability to cope with bandit and Red armies which for many months have looted and killed the populace.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department April 26 made public a promise by Gen. Ho Ying-Ching, Chinese Nationalist Commander, that "Communist" brigands threatening American missionaries at Kanchow would be "promptly exterminated."

The department said reports had caused it to become "gravely anxious" with respect to the situation at Kanchow.

Song 'America' Wins National Anthem Prize

NEW YORK (AP)—First prize in the national anthem competition has been awarded to a song, "America," music by Leo Ornstein, Philadelphia; words by Frederick H. Martens, Rutherford, N. J., it was announced April 25 at competition headquarters here.

Second prize was awarded to "Hymn of Freedom," music by Charles A. Baker, New York, and words by Mary Perry King, New Canaan, Conn. Ten other prizes were also awarded.

Back to Land of Sunshine and Flowers

Wide World

MEMBERS OF THE BYRD PARTY RETURN TO NEW YORK ABOARD THE WHALER C. A. LARSEN. Left to Right—Arthur T. Walden, Chief Dog Driver, Dr. Vacloo Vojtech, Martin Ronne, Norman D. Vaughn, Walter Leuthner, Clair D. Alexander, and Edward E. Goodale.

Eight of Byrd's Men Return to U.S. on Whaler

Walden, Bringing Dogs Back, Says Loneliness and Ice Worst of Antarctica

NEW YORK (AP)—Arthur T. Walden, veteran of a thousand snowy trails who went down to Antarctica as chief dog driver of the Byrd expedition, came home on the ice-scarred whaler C. A. Larsen April 25.

Sixty-eight dogs came back with him. But Chinook, their undisputed king when they sailed from Norfolk a year and a half ago, was not among them.

Standing on the top deck of the whaler, his handsome, shaggy charges frisking about him, the wiry, little, gray-haired Walden, who was driving dog teams in Alaska before the gold rush of '98, paid his tribute to Chinook.

"It was on Jan. 17, a year ago, his twelfth birthday. The going was pretty hard down there," he said simply.

"The day before three other dogs had pitched on him and got him down. That was the first time Chinook had ever been off his feet in a fight in all his life. I guess he realized then that he was through.

"That night he said good-by to me. Three times in the night he woke me up, putting his paw on my face. He didn't whine or anything, but he seemed to be trying to tell me something.

Chinook Just—Disappeared

"I didn't harness him the next morning, but, as I started down the trail, he followed me a little way. Then he just—disappeared.

"One of the men said he saw him last, a long way off on the ice barrier, going away. That's the way they do, you know. When they realize they're through, they just go off by themselves. Chinook never came back.

"Chinook was the grandest lead dog I've ever seen. And he was more than a dog."

With Walden on the C. A. Larsen were his two assistants, Norman D. Vaughan and Edward E. Goodale, both Harvard students. Five other members of the expedition also were aboard, Martin Ronne, sailmaker and tailor, who was the oldest man on the expedition; Clair D. Alexander, supply officer; George Black and Walter Leuthner, seamen, and Dr. Vacloo Vojtech, a Czechoslovakian geologist.

Dogs All Over the Ship

And all over the ship—some in crates, some of them chained, and many of them running about loose—were the dogs. Well-mannered dogs, these, who will shake hands with a stranger. But toward one another, they are not so friendly.

"After Chinook went away," Walden said, "they fought for days to decide who was to be their new leader."

Most of the men who returned today had little to say about Antarctica. Walden did most of the talking; his remarks about Antarctica were not flattering.

"It's the lonesomest place in the world," he said. "Nothing but ice—ice, no vegetation, not a living thing except penguins, and even the penguins go away and leave you.

"I'll never go back there."

Galata Bridge Tolls Dropped by Turkey

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Beyoglu, Turkey

TOLLS to cross the Galata Bridge, well known as the bridge of all nations, because people of every nation are said to cross it daily, have been suppressed by an act of Parliament April 24.

The annual revenue provided by these tolls exceeded $375,000, and this, in the future, will be obtained by imposing additional taxes on all forms of public transport.

ADAMS FORESEES REDUCTIONS IN U.S. NAVY BOARD

Policy Being Worked Out by Delegates on Board the Leviathan

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

S. S. LEVIATHAN—The reconstruction and possibly reduction in size of the general board of the United States Navy, so that it may carry out sympathetically the American policies decided on at the London conference is forecast as one of the most important indirect results of the conference.

Charles Francis Adams is said to be contemplating two or perhaps three changes in the personnel of the board upon his return to Washington. The most important change is expected to be the elevation of Admiral William U. Pratt, commander of the United States fleet, and who played a highly important rôle at the London conference as the champion of the six-inch gun cruisers, to the chairmanship of the board, succeeding Admiral Charles F. Hughes upon latter's retirement through age limitation in October. Admiral Hughes as chief of naval operations is ex-officio chairman of the general board.

The task of the incoming general board is more important than for many years, since it will have to make plans for the entire reconstruction of the American auxiliary fleet in accordance with the new commitments made in London. Many experiments are contemplated. One powerful school of naval opinion wishes to concentrate on 6-inch cruisers instead of 8-inch cruisers, and it is hoped to build new ultra-modern 6-inch cruisers instead of the last three 8-inch cruisers on which, by the treaty the United States agrees to defer construction at least until 1933, 1934 and 1935.

The forecast of the revised personnel of the general board most commonly heard in naval circles consists of the advancement of Admiral Pratt to the head ship and the promotion of Admiral J. B. Chase to fleet commander succeeding Admiral Pratt. Rear Admiral J. R. P. Pringle, president of the Naval War College, who was an influential technical adviser in London, wishes to go to sea again and it is believed that he will have the Pacific berth. Rear Admiral Pringle, Admiral Hughes, Major-Gen. Wendell C. Neville, marine corps commandant, and Capt. A. W. Johnson, director of naval intelligence, are ex-offico members, who with five

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Turn Ahead the Clock When Turning in Tonight, or Turn Out Late Sunday

Massachusetts will pack one somber, sable-trimmed hour away in time's wardrobs tomorrow morning at 2 o'clock and take down from the hanger, where it has reposed since last autumn, one shining, airy daylight hour. In other words, daylight saving goes into effect and clocks should be turned ahead one hour.

Daylight saving time will be likewise observed in the new schedules of railroads which become effective April 27, but while the schedules will conform to the hour-earlier system, the station clocks will continue to tick away one hour of the rest of the State—this to conform with the federal law which requires that standard time shall govern the movements of interstate commerce carriers.

ROCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—When this town wants something it gets it. A state law prevents adoption of daylight saving time in New Hampshire, but Rochester will operate on a daylight saving plan of its own. Clocks will not be moved ahead, but factories and stores will commence operations an hour earlier in the day.

'Flask Toters' Arrested in New York Raid

Federal Officers Open Campaign to End Public Drinking

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The first campaign here against the "hip flask toter" was inaugurated by Maurice Campbell, federal prohibition administrator in New York City, on April 25, when, with a squadron of his agents, he raided a well known Broadway restaurant and arrested 27 of its patrons for possessing liquor in public.

The manager of the restaurant and several of its employees were arrested on charges of aiding and abetting in the maintenance of a public nuisance, but no charge of selling or possessing liquor was placed against them.

Mr. Campbell said that unless public drinking was discontinued in the city, "the raid would not be the last," thus completely reversing his original policy here. He has long contended that public drinking was a problem with which the police should cope, while it was his duty to stop large scale bootlegging and prevent them from smuggling liquor, but he indicated during a series of recent raids on hotels that he might change this policy.

Mr. Campbell and his men, dressed in evening clothes, entered the restaurant about an hour before midnight and seated themselves at tables. Just as the restaurant was starting its midnight revue, they arose and started making arrests. The men were booked at the West Forty-seventh Street police station and after a short delay all were released on $500 bail each.

Dr. Doran Approves Action of Subordinate on Raid

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal prohibition enforcement directors have determined to apply to New York City a policy of prosecuting persons who openly possess liquor that has been tested out in other parts of the country.

This was the comment of James M. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner, when told that Maurice Campbell, his subordinate in New York City, had brought about the arrest of 11 male patrons of a Broadway night club, raided April 25, on charges of liquor possession.

"This is the first time we've tried the possessor in New York," Mr. Doran said, "but in a number of other jurisdictions there had been prosecutions of individuals who had liquor in their possession in a raided resort."

LINDBERGH READY TO FLY CARIBBEAN

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh donned the togs of an air mail pilot again April 26 and reviewed the course he has mapped for the inauguration of a new route into the Latin Americas.

The flight is his third in the capacity of a trail-blazing air mail pilot operating from Miami. He arranged to leave here at 3 p. m. April 26 for Havana, departing from there Sunday morning for a 1200-mile flight to Cristobal via Porto Cabezas, Nicaragua. Six hundred miles of the Havana-Cristobal journey will be over the Caribbean Sea. He expects to arrive at Cristobal Sunday night. The mail he carries will be picked up there and taken down the west coast of South America to Santiago, Chile, and thence across the Andes to Buenos Aires.

He is scheduled to leave Cristobal on the return trip to Miami Thursday, arriving here late Friday.

CHANGE IN RADIOCAST OF CHURCH SERVICE

Announcement is made by The Christian Science Board of Directors that the services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast over Stations WBZ and WBZA on Sunday, April 27, at 10:45 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, rather than on Sunday, May 4, as originally arranged.

EDUCATORS SEE HOPE IN DISCONTENT

Believe American Universities Are Trying to Teach Too Much

PUBLIC SENTIMENT THOUGHT ON ALERT

Change Believed Coming, and Non-Essentials to Give Way to Sound Subjects

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA — Three speakers at a symposium on the outlook for higher education in the United States, held in connection with the general meeting of the American Philosophical Society in the hall in which it has been meeting for 141 years, held out little hope for real progress by American universities until "they grow up and become of age."

The hopeful sign was held out by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College, who arranged the symposium and who felt that the encouraging feature of the outlook for higher education "is our discontent with conditions as they are at present," while Dr. Abraham Flexner, formerly secretary of the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Dr. F. J. E. Woodbridge, formerly dean of the graduate school of Columbia University, felt that American colleges, in a stupendous effort to do too much, are finding themselves doing very little. Indeed, neither Dr. Flexner nor Dr. Woodbridge looked for great things from American colleges for the next few hundred years, by which time, they felt, higher education will be getting down to fine points and accomplishing something for the youth of the Nation.

Explorers Become Members

The meeting of the society, which began on April 24 with the presentation of papers by savants in the fields of physics, history, law, economics, biology, languages, the arts and the modern sciences, will conclude with a dinner on April 26, at which Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale University, and Capt. Sir Hubert Wilkins, arctic explorer, will be the principal speakers.

The dinner guests will be presented with a complete roster of members elected since this oldest learned society in the United States was organized, 203 years ago this month. The first name on the list is that of Benjamin Franklin and the last 19 men just elected to membership include Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Capt. Sir Hubert Wilkins and Dr. Albert Einstein. The book, which is the fourth special publication of the society during the last year, is entitled "servants of mankind."

Dr. Flexner, in evaluating the various schools of higher education, singled out only one—Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore—where, he declared, the idea of study has been emphasized and kept dominant and where its level has not been lowered by attempting more than it had the men and the facilities with which to work.

Dr. Flexner's suggestions for bringing about more hopeful prospects in American seats of learning were that they must be small, they must be organic, homogeneous, not heterogeneous, flexible and easy-going rather than inefficiently mechanized. They must include in their faculties many types and not tend too largely to one type, and they must be comfortable places "for the queer and unusual and not simply comfortable places for the mediocre and the commonplace."

Must Hew to the Line

"They must avoid every influence that tends to subject them to standards that may be relevant in business, but irrelevant and harmful in the field of learning," he continued. "For the moment the current is setting away from what seems to me to be sound, natural, ideal, and toward what seems to be unsound, unnatural and unideal. Will it change? Will universities begin to shed students, departments and sub-departments? Will they furnish secretaries to their professors rather than to their administrative officers? Will the administrative officers become less important, less highly honored than the faculty? Will the professional body rise in dignity and esteem?

"These and scores of other relevant questions must be asked by one who wishes to predict the future of American learning. I can ask them, but I cannot answer them, but I cherish at heart no skepticism as to the advance of learning, both in Europe and America. When conditions which I have described become intolerable, they will, I suspect, be changed."

Earlier in his paper Dr. Flexner referred to the amazing and seemingly useless researches indulged in by specialists and natural scientists attending national and international gatherings, recalling one—the International Congress of Psychologists—at which a university professor read a lengthy paper on "common annoyances."

Where the Bald Head Enters

In the course of several years this professor, Dr. Flexner said, had compiled 21,000 annoyances, but upon eliminating duplicates he had boiled them down to 507, and had arranged them serially on a scale, evaluating each one according to its degree of annoyance. For instance the view of a bald-headed man was No. 2. It was things like this, Dr. Flexner hinted, that led him to believe that something ought to be done about researches.

Launching further in his criticism of American higher educational institutions, Dr. Flexner said that the

American university is a miscellaneous aggregation devoted to secondary education, college education, technical education, vocational education, professional education and disinterested natural scientific and scholarly teaching and research.

"There is not a university in America today," he said, "which can be said to pursue a university policy in the sense in which, with few reservations, every university in Germany pursues such a policy."

Dr. Flexner said that the catalogue of the great American universities is suggestive of a great metropolitan drug store where almost everything from dainty handkerchiefs to electric toasters may be seen prominently displayed, but very few drugs.

Another Knock on the Nail

By the time Dr. Flexner had finished and Dr. Woodbridge had got into his paper, things began to look pretty black for higher education. Dr. Woodbridge, like Dr. Flexner, was apprehensive that, in terms of investment and field, everything was going out and nothing was coming in.

Dr. Woodbridge said that his last 25 years spent exclusively with college graduates had shown him that they were increasingly less prepared for the kind of intellectual work he wanted them to do, that he had been impressed by the widespread complaints about American schools and colleges and by the intellectual immaturity too generally exhibited both by students and teachers.

"Personally I very much wish," he said, "that we could stop glorifying education as an opportunity. I very much wish we could stop sending children to the kinds of schools we send them to when they ought to go to work, and that we could keep more teachers from the deadening experience of dealing with immature minds so long that their own minds become like those they minister to.

"I wish we could recognize that after one has learned to read, write and figure, the only solid justification for long schooling is disciplined learning, and if one does not want that he will be better and happier without forced subjection to it."

Faculty Should Come First

Dr. Woodbridge expressed the belief that a college is under greater obligation to its faculty than it is to its students and that the best interests would be served by devoting the free part of the curriculum to the faculty. The faculty should not be allowed to waste its time in giving courses for the students' future welfare, he thought, but should give courses which have immediate value in that they represent active participation in the enterprise of learning.

"What will then happen to the students?" he said. At worst, I believe nothing that happens at present."

If the small audience that gathered in the historic hall of the society looked for hope from Dr. Aydelotte, the final speaker, it was disappointed, for he had little of hope to offer. The two other speakers had laid some of the harsh criticism at the door of administration, both of them having more or less lately laid aside their administrative robes, but here was Dr. Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore, an administrator in action.

"I think," he said, "that he who sees our education as it is must look below the surface. On top of the stream and most open to view is what we call 'college life' with its vast conglomeration of clubs, societies, fraternities, athletics, dramatics, oratorical contests, debates, glee clubs, newspapers, annuals, dances and house parties.

Sees Changes on Way

But, like the picturesque episodes in the history of our country, the college life of today is as transitory as the stuff dreams are made of, and in this case not wholly a pleasant dream. But changes are coming so rapidly that one day we will look back and wonder that such things could have been."

Many of the old illusions have gone or are going by the board, he said, one of which is the illusion of numbers. College presidents no longer speak of "healthy growths," but college after college is limiting its numbers and giving more thought to the quality of its students and college endowments are coming to be measured not in the gross, but as so much per student. Reducing, he added, may become the fashion in colleges.

Among the changes that are coming has been the movement making for higher standards of academic work, Dr. Aydelote said, a movement he regarded as far reaching and fundamental.

"In education," he said, "we must think of the individual and not of the mass. We have a truly democratic education if we give each individual the opportunity to do his best. If democracy could be construed to mean leveling down the best to the mediocre standard unattainable by the average, then democracy would be foredoomed to failure.

"In my opinion democracy does not mean that, but an opportunity for developing in a democratic system of education all types of excellence to the highest degree to which they can be developed."

$66,081 CONTRIBUTED TO Y. W. C. A. FUND

A total of $66,081.68, representing 668 individual contributions, was reported April 25 by workers in the $453,980 service continuation fund of the Boston Y. W. C. A., at a luncheon.

The largest amount was turned in by the special gifts committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. John L. Grandin, who reported 98 contributions totaling $55,662. The men's committee reported $4835, representing 16 gifts, and $5584.68 was announced by the chairmen of the divisions of women who are working for the campaign throughout metropolitan Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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LEGION BLAMES LACK OF JOBS TO POLITICIANS

Letter to Governor Recites Failure of Emergency Measure

Only 28 men outside of Boston have been put to work in spite of the emergency legislation, recommended by Governor Allen and enacted by the Legislature five weeks ago, providing that preference be given men with dependents in classified Civil Service jobs states a letter sent to the Governor by the Civil Service Committee of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion.

Under the emergency law, the letter continues, 154 men have been given jobs in Boston, making a state total of 182. Requisitions for 37 additional men are pending with the Civil Service department, it was pointed out. But the committee calls this a mere how-de-do when thousands of men are now clamoring for work, and for whose benefit a great program of public works construction was encouraged by the Governor and supported by mayors and town selectmen.

The committee thought it wise, the letter says, to call attention to the fact that an emergency bill, possibly overlooked by cities and and towns, had been enacted giving preference to persons with dependents.

The letter signed by John J. Walsh, vice-chairman of the committee, states:

"Assurances were given Your Excellency by many mayors and boards of selectmen throughout the State that they would gladly co-operate [illegible] that they preferred to relieve unemployment among married men and single men with dependent parents but were prevented from doing so by existing Civil Service regulations and especially veteran preference.

"Special legislation was suggested as an emergency measure to permit greater elasticity in hiring laborers for public works projects and this was speedily enacted."

The committee declared that it was disappointed by the failure of towns and cities to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded, and that the only cities outside of Boston to make use at all of the legislation were Worcester, Newton and Medford; the first named hiring 21 of the 28 men. Requisitions from Brookline and Somerville are pending.

The committee made it plain that in no way did it censure the executive department of the State or the Legislature. Censure was placed entirely upon the shoulders of "politicians who have failed to keep their word."

1924 MORE TAGS GIVEN IN MOTOR LIGHT DRIVE

Green tags to the number of 1924 were handed to delinquent motorists April 25, the fourth and last night of the drive organized by the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety against drivers who have been operating their cars without the full complement of lights required by the law.

A total of 9564 cars have been tagged during the four days of the drive, which is now officially over. However several of the police departments in the State have signified their intention to continue the drive on their own part in an effort to stamp out completely the very careless and dangerous habit of driving a car when one or more of its lights are out of order, a habit which officials say has become increasingly prevalent of late.

GRAND COUNCIL ELECTS

The Grand Council of Massachusetts, Royal Arcanum, closed its fifty-third annual session last night after having elected the following officers for the ensuing year: James W. Goode, Boston, grand regent; Frank S. Marshall, Lowell, grand vice-regent; David D. Marrs, Worcester, grand orator; William L. Kelt, Boston, grand secretary; George E. Hill, Worcester, grand treasurer; Henry V. Rathbun, Stockbridge, grand chaplain; Paul K. Mead, Springfield, grand guide; Harold B. Wilkinson, Leominster, grand warden; Julies Strecker, Boston, grand sentry; Seth F. Arnold of Boston, supreme representative, and Francis H. Barnes of Springfield, alternate to the supreme convention in Indiana, 1931.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, 8.

Reception to the Japanese Women Envoys, Museum of Fine Arts, 8; open to the public.

Dinner, Massachusetts Chapter, Hindustan Association of America, talks on the present situation in India, Mt. Vernon Church, 6 Massachusetts Avenue, 6.

Copley-Plaza; banquet, New England Hotel Men's Exposition, Ballroom and Foyer, 6:30; annual Easter ball, Dancers' Club, 9; concert by Massachusetts State Choral Society, Swiss Room, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club; members' night, talk by John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, and Edward R. Quinn, former Mayor of Cambridge, Auditorium, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; play, "The Return of the Spider," Bates Hall, 8.

6 Theaters

Schubert—"The New Moon."
Copley—"Dear Old England."
Colonial—Fred Stone in "Ripples."
Tremont—"Journey's End," a film.
Majestic—John McCormack in "Song of My Heart."

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Lucia C. Coulson, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Universalist Church, Main Street, Waltham, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Lucia C. Coulson, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Highland Club Hall, Center Street, West Roxbury, 3.

Japanese Women Envoys; visit to Gardner Museum, 11; luncheon, Wellesley College, 1; sight-seeing trip, auspices American Red Cross Association, 2:30; entertainment at American Red Cross Association, 347 Commonwealth Avenue, 5; supper, guests of Japanese Student Association of Greater Boston, 7:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; musical and game period, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 3:45.

Children's Museum of Boston; illustrated talk on "Birds I Have Seen Around Jamaica Pond," by Mrs. Inez Scott Harlow, Lecture Hall, 3:30.

Boston Public Library; talk by Prof. Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on "Three Kinds of Poetry," Lecture Hall, 3:30; concert by Waltham Musical Club, Lecture Hall, 2.

EVENTS MONDAY

Program of Japanese Envoys; officials' visits, 10-12; luncheon by Mayor James M. Curley, Copley-Plaza, 1; officials' visits, 4.

Lecture on "Education in the Making," by John F. Scully, superintendent of schools, Brockton, Mass., New England Women's Club, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Boston Public Library; talk by Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture of Massachusetts, on "The Abundant Life—Ruskin's Day and Ours," Lecture Hall, 4.

Children's Museum of Boston; planting of Japanese flowering shrubs by Japanese Women Envoys, Jamaica Pond, 3:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday, when the museum is closed. Special Exhibitions: eighteenth century English porcelain, made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. Paine; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; etchings by Bartolozzi; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; portrait engravings of early New England.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Eighteenth century prints; early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of drawings.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Admission free. Coins of many nations, including Spanish "pieces of eight," Czechoslovakian toys and novelties, Tercentenary pictures, maps, and colonial articles, North American Indian art and handicraft.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings by Hans Kleiber, Audubon prints. Through April 26.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Water colors by American artists. Through April 30.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Sketches by Esther Morse Andros. Through April 26.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Third annual exhibition of the Business Men's Art Club of Boston. Through April 26.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings, engravings and woodcuts by old masters. Through April 30.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and lithographs by Jean-Louis Forain. Through April 30.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings and water colors by John Lavalle. Through April 26.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Water colors by Paul Gill and Jan Matulka.

Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Contemporary German paintings and sculpture. Through May 10.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Drawings, etchings and water colors of birds by Charles E. Heil. Through April 29.

New England Society on Contemporary Art (permanent gallery), 227 Newbury Street—Small pictures by members. Through April 26.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Pencil portraits by Ethel Machanic. Through April 29.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Paintings by H. Dudley Murphy and Nelly Littlehale Murphy. Through April 26.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 370 Boylston Street—Water colors and woodcuts by Gene Carpenter. Through April 30.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Loan exhibition of paintings by American artists.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, April 26, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Monday evening, April 28, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, April 29, in Jordan Hall, concert by the men's choir of the Apollo Club, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Wednesday evening, April 30, in Hancock Hall, concert by the chamber orchestra of French players in the Symphony Orchestra, Abdon Laus, conductor.

Thursday evening, May 1, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, May 2, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, May 3, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Prohibition Loyalty League Rally

The Prohibition Loyalty League is staging a great meeting in Tremont Temple on the evening of May 7, at 7:30 o'clock, when for the first time a committee of one thousand women will join their "committee of one thousand men", which at the present time numbers more than 2000 men in its membership. Among the speakers that evening will be Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, leader of the woman's movement; Dr. Richard Cabot, Dr. Robert Watson, and several other prominent Bostonians. Stirring music will be provided by the Combined Chorus led by the organ and band. This meeting has a double object—massing the dry forces immediately for increased activity and further preparation for the great Boston Garden meeting on Sunday afternoon, May 25, at which at least 21,000 persons will be present. Admission is free to all, and an overflow meeting will be held at Park Street Church.

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J. FOSTER SMITH
Agent of Pequot Mills, Whose Plan Was the Basis for Labor and Management Co-operation in Improving Production Methods.

UNION AIDS MILL IN FINDING WAYS TO CUT EXPENSES

(Continued from Page 1)

in the mill to determine the amount of machinery the operatives should run.

The working out of improved manufacturing conditions, the management points out, brings about better working conditions for all as everything is done to eliminate breakage and other difficulties which add to the work of the operatives.

"This will mean better jobs, better wages and better conditions in Pequot Mills than in any of the sheeting mills of the country," said John P. O'Connell, secretary of the Salem Local of the United Textile Workers' Union. "The Pequot Mills is the only 100 per cent union organized mill in the country."

Plan for Others to Follow, Says Textile Workers' Head

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The labor extension plan of the Pequot Mills at Salem, Mass., offers an example to the textile industry of the Nation, according to Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers' Union.

"Full credit," he said, "must be given J. Foster Smith, agent of Pequot Mills, and John P. O'Connell, business representative of the Salem local of the United Textile Workers' Union, for the patience they have displayed during the past 15 months while the survey was being made at the Pequot Mills.

"This is the first time in the history of the cotton industry as a whole that such a survey and agreement has been made. We are hopeful that the plan adopted at Salem will be a beginning for others of its kind among the employers of workers."

FOREIGN POLICY GROUP TO DISCUSS CONFERENCE

Andre Geraud, known in French journalism as Pertinax, editor of L'Echo de Paris, and William T. Stone, head of the Washington bureau, Foreign Policy Association, who has just returned from the London naval conference, are the principal speakers announced for the annual meeting of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association, to be held in Boston, April 29.

The subject of discussion is to be the London naval conference. Pertinax is recognized in Europe as one of the keenest analysts of contemporary political developments. Since the armistice of 1918, he has attended more than 50 parleys, including the Washington Conference. Mr. Stone attended the London naval conference as a representative of the Foreign Policy Association, to observe and report upon the negotiations.

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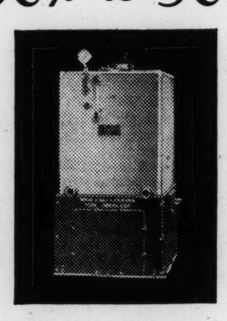

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College Placement Shows Good Result

Distinct improvement in demands by business firms for college men is an encouraging feature of college placement work, Stanley C. Lary, director of the department of education and vocation of the University Club, Boston, told representatives of personnel offices from New England colleges, meeting in the seventh conference.

James F. Dwinell, director of the newly formed Harvard Alumni Placement Service, declared that industry and college placement offices must formulate job specifications that can be understood by college men who have had no direct contact with industry.

Interest in the individual must be kept uppermost by placement offices, Mr. Dwinell continued. Harvard alumni and the university authorities are slowly working out systems to make this possible, having three distinct offices for that purpose at present. The student employment office aids undergraduates. Mr. Dwinell's office is primarily for seniors and graduates. A third officer, the consultant on careers, aids both undergraduates and graduates.

AMATEUR RADIO MEN MEET IN WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Amateur radio operators from New England, New York and Canada gathered here April 25 or the first day's session of the New England division of the American Radio Relay League convention.

Technical matters relative to radio transmission and plans for its further development, the handling, relaying and prompt delivery of messages and an explanation of the uses of the pentode were discussed.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate northwest winds.

Southern New England: Fair and continued cool tonight and Sunday; moderate northwest winds.

Southern New England: Fair and continued cool tonight and Sunday; moderate northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	46	Memphis	52
Atlantic City	48	Montreal	40
Boston	48	Nantucket	48
Buffalo	34	New Orleans	64
Calgary	36	New York	46
Charleston	66	Philadelphia	48
Chicago	38	Pittsburgh	38
Denver	44	Portland, Me.	48
Des Moines	42	Portland, Ore.	52
Eastport	42	San Francisco	56
Galveston	70	St. Louis	52
Hatteras	60	St. Paul	38
Helena	36	Seattle	52
Jacksonville	66	Tampa	66
Kansas City	46	Washington	44
Los Angeles	54		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 9:45 p. m., Sunday 10:08 a. m.
Height of tides 9.4 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:07 p. m.

AIR EXPANSION EXPECTED, DUE TO CONFIDENCE

Rapid Development of East Boston Airport Is Foreseen

Rapid expansion of the aviation industry in Boston during the coming summer as a result of the confidence and enthusiasm the city and its investors placed in aviation a year ago, is expected by officials of the various companies active at the East Boston Airport.

"Last summer saw great investments in aviation due to the wave of popularity which swept the land," declares Frank LeMan, representative of East Coast Aircraft Corporation, who predicts that "this summer is going to see a 'cashing in' on last year's work."

"The East Boston Airport," he explained, "is wholly a product of last summer's unprecedented enthusiasm for the air. If it did not already exist today it would not be built, but it is there, one of the best equipped airports in the country with unexcelled opportunities for development. Boston has invested hundreds of thousands of dollars, and this coming summer is going to see the first real return on that investment. The popular mind made the Boston Airport possible. We are going to vindicate the confidence of the people.

"The air industry is better established than it ever was before. Far better planes are being offered at lower prices. The popular mind has lost its early enthusiasm, but that is only because it has now accepted aviation as an industry rather than an adventure. Manufacturers are getting into production proportionate to the demand. A solid basis has been established and we will progress more slowly, but more surely."

Reports from the various companies bear out Mr. LeMan's forecast. His own company, East Coast, has sold 10 planes since Jan. 1, representing a value of $48,000, whereas it sold one plane during the corresponding period last year. Skyways, Inc., report the sale of nine planes valued at $53,000 since Jan. 1, and Curtiss-Wright Flying Service, which is not primarily a dealer as are the other two, took in $13,000 on five planes sold.

The Curtiss company is planning to open up several new regular air lines beginning June 15, according to Harry E. Copeland, Boston manager, to take care of the increased demand for air transportation which they anticipate. They will extend the Cape Cod service to Portland, Me., where their line will connect with a regular service to Bar Harbor.

BUSINESS ON UP GRADE, CONNECTICUT FINDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—An outstanding indication of improvement of business in Connecticut was a gain in the number of building permits issued in leading construction centers, encouraging in view of the decline in building operations since January, according to the monthly business survey of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce, conducted in co-operation with leading local Chambers of Commerce.

In March, 1929, there were 1175 permits issued, valued at $11,104,921. Noting that a permit for $6,000,000 for an insurance building in Hartford was included in this total, the March, 1930, figure of 1213 permits valued at $4,684,551 compared favorably and also was a substantial increase over the February total of 629 permits with a valuation of $1,977,208.

SUIT INDIVIDUALITY, STYLE EXPERT SAYS

The truly fashionable modern woman chooses her costume to suit the occasion for which it is worn and to suit her own individuality rather than simply to follow a conventional fashion, Miss Marion C. Taylor, merchandise counsel, said April 25 in the concluding lecture of a series given under the auspices of the Merchants' Institute, Retail Trade Board, in the Jordan Marsh store.

Accordingly Miss Taylor recommended to her audience, composed largely of salespeople, that they study changing fashions by watching well-dressed women in their social environment, rather than following blindly the formal dictates of fashion plates.

BUTLER LAUDS TRADE POSSIBILITIES IN N. E.

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Bearing a message of "faith, courage and intelligent effort," in order to achieve progress and prosperity, William M. Butler, candidate for the Republican senatorial nomination, came to Worcester April 25 and spoke to the Kiwanis Club on industry in Massachusetts.

Despite the interest of his political candidacy, Mr. Butler carefully avoided any discussion of political topics but confined his address to a consideration of the states placed in the industrial scheme of the country and his topic was a furtherance of the plan of the New England Council to awaken the public to the tremendous industrial interests centered here at home.

May 9 Is Chosen as Arbor Day in 'Pine Tree State'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—The peculiar fitness of the observance of Arbor Day in the Pine Tree State is emphasized by Gov. William Tudor Gardiner in his proclamation calling for recognition of the date, May 9.

The proclamation says:

"Among our natural resources trees have had and will always have a place of first importance. Maine is the Pine Tree State, and upon its seal a pine tree symbolizes the unfailing source of the prosperity and happiness of our people.

"In the very beginning of this State, when the men of Maine went down to the sea in ships, our great trees furnished both carriers and cargoes. Today, with 78 per cent of our area in forested lands, the further development of our commerce and industry depends in largest measure upon the conservation of these gifts of nature.

"It is our duty and high privilege as citizens to leave nothing undone to secure to those who come after us the same material benefits and the same beauty and refreshment in our trees and forests that we now enjoy. To this end, therefore, and in accordance with a wise law of the State, I hereby proclaim Friday, May 9, 1930, Arbor Day in the State of Maine and ask that this day be fittingly observed throughout the State, not only in the schools but wherever citizens shall gather in the interest of our common welfare."

200,000 TREES BEING PLANTED IN VERMONT

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt. (AP)—Work was begun April 25 in the planting of 200,000 white and Norway spruce trees on 200 acres of state forest land in Sutton near Willoughby Lake. Forester P. H. Merrill and Assistant Forester C. R. Lockard of Montpelier, completed the arrangements. Twenty men are employed. The Sutton forest was begun last year when the State bought the land.

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AT BANFF

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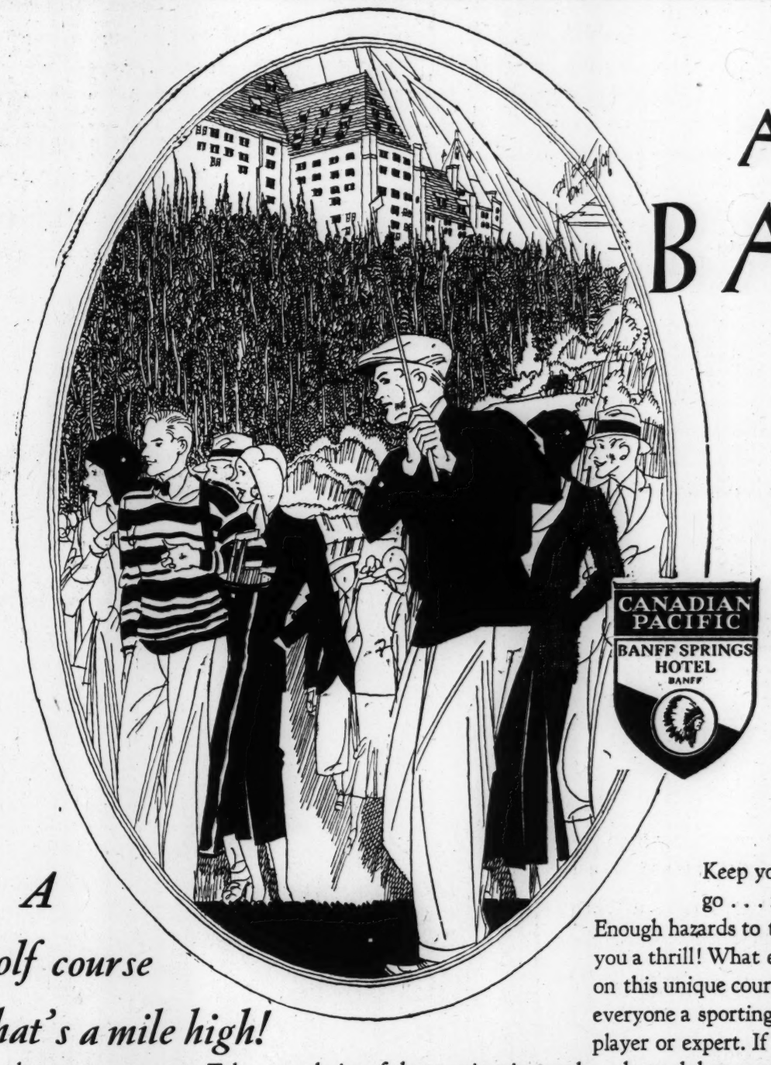

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Canadian Pacific

LISTEN IN—on WJZ—WBZA or KDKA, on Sunday evenings (9:15—9:45) for the Canadian Pacific Ballad Operas. They are sung by the Light Opera Company engaged to entertain guests at the Banff Springs Hotel—July and August.

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HARRIS QUOTA BILL RETURNED TO COMMITTEE

Senate Expected to Appoint Members to Study Farm Labor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Despite three weeks of consideration the Senate on April 25, by a vote of 34 to 30 ordered the Harris Western Hemisphere immigration restriction bill returned to committee.

Senate leaders were of the opinion that this action meant the shelving of the measure for this session although William J. Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia, author of the bill, insisted that the "fight has only just begun."

The Chamber literally threw up its hands on the bill. It had become so bogged down and entangled with contradictory and conflicting amendments that no solution of the legislative chaos seemed possible, especially when the Senate refused to reconsider its vote on an amendment which had started the confusion, and the only safe way out was to turn the whole matter back to committee.

The recommittal of the Harris bill opens the way for action by the Senate on the Administration sponsored proposal of Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, for a joint select committee to study the whole subject of farm labor, which is the root of the issue over Western Hemisphere immigration.

In sending the Harris bill back to committee the anti-national origins group lost out in their plans to maneuver a third vote on this issue in the hopes of restoring the repeal amendment they had succeeded in writing into the measure on the first ballot on the question.

The amendment, offered by Peter Norbeck (R.), Senator from South Dakota, was inserted in the Harris bill by a 39-to-34 count. A few days later, on a motion of Claude Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, that portion of Mr. Norbeck's amendment repealing the national origins clause of the immigration law was stricken out.

But instead of clarifying the situation the Swanson amendment, because it left untouched another portion of the Norbeck amendment designed to substitute a certain percentage of the 1890 census as the basis for quota computation in place of the discarded national origins, made for contradiction and legislative confusion.

When this was discovered by several newspaper reporters, the Senate adjourned for the day in an effort to clarify the bill's provisions. The next day Mr. Harris proposed an amendment which he described to the Senate as setting up a new basis for national origins quotas calculated on an 80,000 annual admittance instead of 150,000 as under the existing law.

In the parliamentary confusion and turmoil that ensued, the Senate, obviously at loss over the situation, defeated the new proposal. In the midst of the resulting noisy stalemate, Henrik Shipstead (F.-L.), Senator from Minnesota, moved recommital and, although the Senate had refused to do this several days before on a motion of Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, following approval of Mr. Norbeck's national origins repeal provision, the Chamber approved the proposition on this occasion, much to the evident relief of practically the whole Chamber.

26 NATIONS JOIN IN GREAT BELGIAN FAIR

(Continued from Page 1)

nial matters, shipping, agriculture and horticulture, and last but not least Flemish art; the other fair is to be inaugurated on May 3 at the Walloon, or French-speaking capital of the Belgian South, Liége, and will concentrate upon industry, pure and applied science, and old Walloon art. King Albert of the Belgians, Queen Elizabeth and the Belgian heir to the throne, Prince Leopold, as well as his wife Princess Astrid, are honorary presidents of both fairs and will be present at the opening.

Town Within a Town

A small town within the town of Antwerp has been built to house the Antwerp exhibition. The grounds of the Centenary Fair are only two miles distant from the center of the city. Fifty hectares of hilly park lands with ponds and canals were set aside for the fair when Antwerp started building the first exhibition halls some two years ago. The "Palace of the Congo" and a vast "Festival Hall" are the two most conspicuous buildings of the fair. Handsome halls or pavilions were erected by various nations who participate officially in the fair; the Brazilian hall is perhaps the most impressive one among them.

Belgian activities in the huge African Congo colony which King Leopold II conquered for his country by sheer diplomacy toward the end of the last century, will be graphically described in the various exhibits of the "Congo Palace," to some extent the most interesting section of the entire fair. The origin and history of colonization in general, the exploits of Stanley and Livingstone in the Belgian Congo, the era of arduous discovery in the interior of the colony, and then the great industrial and commercial development of recent days there, will all be shown.

Shipping Section

Of the shipping section, a leading Antwerp shipping magnate said the other day: "Our fair will be an exhibition of big international competition on the seas." Indeed, this promises to be the first time when Great Britain, the United States, Japan, Italy, France and other nations, will demonstrate how they have developed their merchant marine since the war. Germany, too, will be represented in this secton, having it is said particularly concentrated upon it.

Co-operation in the field of agriculture and horticulture will be stressed in the section Antwerp expects to devote to these two Belgian activities which have developed most since the armistice. Belgian farmers' associations, syndicates and co-operatives will show there how they buy their seeds, fertilizers, food for cattle, and so forth, co-operatively, and how they organize their sales on handle their milk, eggs, vegetables, fruit or sugar beets also in the same way.

To many Belgian and foreign tourists, the Flemish art exhibit will probably bring the deepest impression. Flemish art has been conspicuous in Europe's artistic development ever since the days of the Middle Ages when the Flemish brothers Van Eyck invented oil painting. The Rubens period which coincided with Antwerp's greatest prosperity when the city rivaled with and outshone the opulent Venice, will probably be best represented at this Flemish art exhibit; but the Flemish Primitives will also receive a good deal of space in the 55 rooms devoted to the art section.

Music of Flanders

Flanders has always been fond of music; and Antwerp therefore has added an exhibit of old musical instruments to its Flemish art section. A series of concerts will be held in Antwerp throughout the "Fair" season. Fifteen symphonic concerts, the "Rubens Cantata" of the Antwerp composer Peter Benoit; Bach's "Matthaeus Passion." Darius Milhaud's "Orestie" and a Beethoven Festival are on Antwerp's program. An open-air theater will be used for Flemish ballets, a ballet adaptation of Honegger's "Pacific 231," Stranvinsky's "Fire Bird" and also for performances of the "little theaters" of Flanders.

Liége, in turn, will celebrate the centenary of Belgian independence, by opening a great "specialized fair" of industry, and pure and applied science. With its particular "Centenary Fair" Liége, the old university town, means to take stock of Belgium's old and new activities in industry and science and compare Belgian results with those obtained in other countries.

Considerable space is devoted at this fair to the great new problems which interest general scientists, engineers, manufacturers and financiers of today; the production of solid, liquid or gaseous fuels, chemical products, synthesis, including road problems. Scientific, technical and professional education also have their special pavilions at this fair.

Liége Site

A picturesque and cheerful site quite close to the town of Liége has been set aside. To the north of the city, the fair grounds form 50 hectares of level territory where the heavy industries, transport, civil engineering, agricultural exhibitions and athletic competitions are housed. To the south of Liége, where the site is more varied and the space more limited, the smaller and lighter pavilions of agriculture, music, Walloon art and so forth are arranged; this section covers 15 hectares.

The Meuse River is the most picturesque connection between the "north" and "south" sections of the fair, though there are street cars and fine motor roads besides. Twelve boats will travel back and forth on the river to transport visitors "north" or "south." Sixteen "floating hotels" are organized on the river for those visitors who cannot find rooms in town.

Walloon art will form a section by itself at this Liége fair; but within this section, the music exhibit seems most significant. Liége has a renowned old school of music which reared artists like Eugene Ysaye; this school has taken care of the organization of the music section and of a retrospective exhibit of ancient instruments and artists' souvenirs.

Reparations Body Is to Be Disbanded

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—While the Bank for International Settlements at Basel awaits ratification by the remaining powers of the Young plan, the eastern reparations commission in Paris seeks to hasten the agreement between Hungary and the Little Entente states which will make ratification by Italy, Great Britain and Japan possible. A telegram from Budapest stating that the Hungarian Government approves the solution arrived at by the commission is awaited.

L. Walko, Foreign Minister of Hungary, and the principal Hungarian delegate to the Paris conference, has returned to Budapest, but his colleague, Mr. Koranyi, has authority to sign the final agreement upon receipt of telegraphic instruction from Hungary.

Since the Young plan has done away with the necessity for the Reparations Commission, that body, which has had its headquarters in Paris for the last 10 years, is taking final steps toward turning over its records and functions to the International Bank. The special committee appointed for this purpose is sitting at the French Foreign Office and expects within the next fortnight to approve the accounts of the agent-general for reparations payments and to wind up the remaining details of the organization.

It is expected that by the time the Reparations Commission's affairs are liquidated the eastern European question will be satisfactorily solved and the remaining ratifications be obtained for the Young plan. The way will then be clear for the International Bank to commence operations.

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MISS MARIA OLAYA

Daughter of Dr. Enrique Olaya, President-Elect of Colombia, Has Spent Eight Years in Washington, Where Her Father Was Colombian Minister to the United States. At Home She Will Devote Her Time to Journalism and in Improving the Status of Women in Colombia.

OLAYA TO HAVE HIS DAUGHTER'S AID IN COLOMBIA

She Will Use Experience of Eight Years in U. S. in Cause of Women

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Miss Maria Olaya, daughter of Dr. Enrique Olaya, President-elect of Colombia, is looking forward to a career of journalism and political activity in the cause of women in her country, she told reporters here on April 22. During the eight years of her father's service in Washington as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Colombia, Miss Olaya, who is blue-eyed and auburn-haired and 16, has been attending American schools.

"My father has fought for years to obtain social rights for our women," she said. "To me, who knows only American standards, it is inconceivable that women should have no property and social rights whatsoever."

Miss Olaya answered the questions the reporters put to her in a quiet, dignified way and it was clear that, despite her social position at home and her ambition, she is a frank and unassuming girl, interested in anything wholesome and always happy. She was extremely amused that her automobile should have a police escort up Fifth Avenue to her apartment in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. She concluded to take it, however, all as part of the amazing week which is marking her father's return to the United States to round out his mission to Washington previous to his inauguration in August.

Miss Olaya was trim and smart by his side during the ceremonies, and wore a tailored suit of dark blue covert cloth to which was pinned a pink rose. Her hat was a blue-and-white straw and she wore a red fox fur piece and tan gauntlet gloves of French kid, and on her feet were her first pair of high-heeled shoes—a pair of dark blue pumps.

Ahead of Miss Olaya now are plans to study for a year in France and then entrance into an American university to round out her academic years. She has given expression to her ambitions already as prize winner in essay contests in the Baltimore school she has attended and in editorial posts in the Western High School in Washington, D. C.

Eight years in America leave just eight years in Miss Olaya's life that have been passed in her native country, and although she thinks "the United States is lovely," she anticipates her return to Colombia with much of the eagerness and thought of adventure with which her Castilian ancestors must have journeyed to the New World two centuries ago. In the annals of Colombia the name of Miss Olaya's grandmother, Emperatriza Herrera de Olaya, appears as one of the country's most notable writers, and there, too, is the name of her ancestor Ricaute, who became a national hero in the war of independence a century ago.

Miss Olaya is an active sportswoman, taking a special delight in swimming and dancing, and has had, moreover, two airplane rides. She expects to fly a good deal when she returns to Colombia, where her father facilitated his recent campaign for election by air.

Dr. Olaya, in an address in Spanish before a gathering of men prominent in export circles at a luncheon of the Colombian-American Chamber of Commerce at India House on April 24, pledged the warm friendship of Colombia for the United States through this administration and declared that foreign interests in the Republic would receive fair treatment. Among the luncheon guests were James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation; Leonor F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson, and of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, and other business, banking and industrial leaders. John L. Merrill, president of All-America Cables, presided.

Dr. Olaya characterized the trend toward industrial and cultural amity as the beginning of a new period of progress in Pan-American relations which would bring a better understanding in the viewpoint of the various nations.

Marine Gets Navy Cross for Defeating Bandits

WASHINGTON (AP)—A navy cross has been awarded to Sergt. Chester A. Davis, of the Marine Corps, because he defeated bandits in a remote section of Nicaragua last year and "enabled the peaceful inhabitants to harvest their crop and market it without being molested."

Sergeant Davis, born in Salem, Mass., won the distinguished service cross for heroism at St. Mihiel in the World War, and is still on duty in Nicaragua, a navy announcement of the award on April 25 said.

Reforms Are Urged in Bankruptcy Law

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Restating the recommendations for reform of bankruptcy procedure, made in his recent report as federal bankruptcy investigator, Col. William J. Donovan at the annual dinner of the New York Credit Men's Association April 22, declared that his survey had shown "the bankruptcy problem throughout the country differs but little from that in New York City."

"Evidence of corruption in many forms," he said, "was disclosed on the part of attorneys, bankrupts and creditors. The weakness of the law has not been alone responsible for these conditions. Creditors have taken but little interest in the administration a bankrupt's estates. The courts were compelled to assume administrative duties they were not able to perform. Procedural intricacies have made of their administration a legalistic rather than a business system. We found no centralization of authority or responsibility."

Colonel Donovan expressed appreciation for the co-operation and practical assistance of the National Association of Credit Men and the New York Credit Men's Association during the entire inquiry.

SENATE ACTION FORESEEN OVER RADIO PATENTS

Government Suit to Claim Rights to Invention Is Criticized

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Developments in the radio patent situation moved toward a Senate investigation as the Government took steps to obtain from two of its employees the basic rights to apparatus enabling radio receiving sets to operate direct from house currents. These patents have been the center of contention for five years between the Radio Corporation of America and the original patentees.

The intervention of the Department of Justice for the Government was unexpected and is declared to work in favor of the Radio Corporation of America, which had previously lost a decision on these patents to the original inventors, Percival D. Lowell and Francis W. Dunmore.

These two government employees stumbled on the device almost by accident, at the same time that most of the radio engineers in the country were keeping laboratories open overtime in an attempt to achieve the same result. Their claims were supported by Judge Hugh M. Morris of Wilmington in a victory last year, but now the Government intervenes to assert that the patents belong to it rather than to the inventors.

Said to Favor R. C. A.

Senators who have followed the matter in connection with the communications bill before the Interstate Commerce Committee are roused over the incident, which they claim caps the climax of the Justice Department's actions favorable to the Radio Corporation. The department, they assert, has so far failed to take action against R. C. A. itself for alleged anti-trust law violations, repeatedly asserting that more time for study was required.

Now, however, it has brought action against the only group among the independents which has made patent headway against the radio firm. Victory of the Government in the case would mean that the immensely valuable Lowell-Dunmore patents would be thrown open to the use of R. C. A. without royalties. Every indication on the Senate side pointed to a searching inquiry into the whole situation which has thus suddenly developed.

The discovery of the "all electric" set device was made while Mr. Lowell and Mr. Dunmore were engaged on a problem of aircraft research at the Bureau of Standards, which necessitated the frequent movement and recharging of a score of heavy wet batteries. The two young men decided if they could rig up a direct power line from the light socket it would save an immense amount of work and trouble which at the time was keeping them at their jobs after hours. They did solve the problem and discovered their arrangement of filters and circuits had also freed radio receivers from dependence on wet batteries. Patents were secured and the Dubilier Condenser Company of New York, a comparatively small firm, bought half rights.

May Go to Supreme Court

R. C. A. refused to recognize the patents and a court battle was on that dragged along while millions of radio sets were made on which R. C. A. must pay back royalties if it finally loses its suit. In August, 1929, Mr. Lowell and Mr. Dunmore won their victory from Judge Morris. He declared: "The patents were not granted to the pateentees by mistake. On the contrary they were issued in strict conformity with the patent statutes. . . ."

R. C. A. has appealed the case of the United States Court of Appeals at Philadelphia and it will doubtless go to the Supreme Court. A patent has a life of only 17 years after which it lapses. Some seven years of the Dunmore-Lowell patent have already elapsed.

The department's suit is said to play directly into R. C. A.'s hands in so far as it adds to the legal uncertainty and delay. The department declares work on the patent was done while defendants were employed in the Bureau of Standards and hence belongs to the Government. The suit reopens a question of tremendous interest to all government engineers, who had believed the matter permanently settled in the so-called Solomon's case, in which the Supreme Court upheld the right of a government employee to patent inventions, under certain conditions provided the Government received free use of the device.

REICH GETS WOMEN'S PROTEST

BERLIN (AP)—The German branch of the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom, of which Miss Jane Addams of Chicago is international president, has sent protests to the Federal Government, the Reichstag and the political parties against the proposed construction of a new German armored cruiser "B." The messages expressed opposition to the proposal, especially in view of economic distress and unemployment.

Press in Germany Lauds Regime of Von Hindenburg

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Five years ago General von Hindenburg was elected second President of the young German Republic. Those who opposed him at that time are now among his supporters, while many who helped to elect him have now become his opponents. This is due to his loyalty to the Republican Constitution which has won him the hearts of the republicans and disappointed many of the nationalists.

The Democratic Republican Hamburger Fremdenzeitung expresses the widespread feeling here when it writes that at a time when party egoism was rampant General von Hindenburg acted as an example of love for his nation. Heroically he lived up to the words he once formulated, "Not the applause of the world has been decisive for my life and actions but my own conviction, duty and conscience." This newspaper arrives at the conclusion that "his unshakable faith in God and above all his belief in the future of the German people gave the President strength to pursue his arduous way despite all opposition."

COAL RATES HELD TOO HIGH

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rates on coal in carloads from southern Colorado and northern New Mexico to Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma were held unreasonably high by the Interstate Commerce Commission on April 26 and a lower scale was prescribed for the future.

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RADIO AVIATION

The Week's Program Trend

Radio as a Background

A FORTNIGHT since this column closed with an earnest request that Amos 'n' Andy would not "resider" seriously "the siren voice of the talkies." On the very day that this appeal was introduced by printer's ink to the eyes of all the world except, apparently, Amos 'n' Andy, the president and staff of the Fresh Air Taxicab of America, Incorporated, capitulated at that siren voice. Our appeal was made in vain. A million dollars, so we understand, although in a wholly vicarious fashion, is a million dollars. That is the amount which Messrs. Gosden and Correll are said to have laid themselves open to receive, eventually, by signing a contract to transfer to the screen what is so eminently well fitted for the microphone.

Cherish dearly, while you yet may, your own individual idea of what Madame Queen's and Ruby Taylor's gentlemen may appear to be to the eye. The time is coming, and is only about a year away, when that fascinating figment of the imagination will struggle for existence against whatever trappings the talkies choose to impose upon it. It will require genius in directing to preserve on the screen that humble mood and manner which adorn these two Harlem lads as they live in the loudspeaker. The talkies are not soil in which the humble mood and manner flourish to any discernible extent. The Amos 'n' Andy achievement is a tender sprout which will bear transplanting only with the exercise of the most tender care. What shall it profit them if they gain the million but lose the heart—the real individuality—of their simple, unpretentious nine-minute nightly radiocasts?

But our faith in Gosden and Correll is still strong. The men who have thus far preserved the natural humility of the taxicab duo against all temptations to "pep it up" with the slapstick will surely discover a way to make it unnecessary for any of us ever to say, "I used to like Amos 'n' Andy so much over the air, but they wandered out into the talkies, and got lost there."

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An admirable essay in a recent issue of this paper extolled the "calm and secure retreat of sacred silence" as one of the most valuable of the world's possessions. The realization of that fact has not come to full bloom among all radio listeners. To those who have permitted listening to become a habit, silence around the house of an evening—or even up and down the street when windows stand open—has become something not to extol but to destroy.

We know a member of a New York club who draws a big chair as close to the console as he can without running the risk of sticking his feet into the speaker screen, opens a magazine upon whose every newsprint page somebody "bites the dust," switches on the radio, and then lets it run all evening while he reads "western" yarns in what seems to be his idea of peace. It makes no difference to him that gentlemen close by are striving to concentrate their attention on games of chess, which most of the time stand in dire need of concentrated attention. Nor, if the man at the console happens to go home before the last rasping jazz has mangled the air waves, does he even pause to switch off the set!

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He is the habitual listener type—the type to whom what is actually heard means nothing—the type to whom a background of noise for whatever is being done seems for some unfathomable reason to be necessary. They open their windows of a balmy evening, step up the volume, and let the sound penetrate where it may. So much so that New York City now has a Board of Health rule which makes it a misdemeanor to play the radio with unnecessary annoyance to others. A good rule, surely, and one that wisely includes loudspeakers outside dealer stores within its restrictions.

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Radio is worthy of a better fate than to serve as a mere background for desultory reading or general conversation. It deserves to be heard singly and for itself or not at all. And it needs less habitual listeners and more attentive, discriminating ears. The vast amount of commonplace or worse radiocasting which now fills the air will never be improved until listeners not only learn how to discriminate between the wheat and the chaff, but also take their pens in hand or their typewriters in lap to give studios praise where praise is due for the better programs.

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Make no mistake about it—the listener's word counts. What he wants in the way of programs he will, if he keeps after it, eventually get. And what he does not want he will eventually cease to be offered if he makes it known that he does not want it.

A case in point: The Laundry Owners' Association of the United States and Canada has been using radiocasting in an effort to build up its members' business. After a trial of a number of weeks, members have reported an adverse verdict on the returns from this ethereal advertising. One laundry owner says that listeners who want music as a background for light reading "turn sour" when both the music and the reading are interrupted by the sponsor's "plugging" talks. And the association plans to increase its magazine advertising as soon as the radiocasting series runs out.

Here is proof, if any were needed, that overcommercialization of programs does not increase a sponsor's circle of friends among those whom he would like to welcome as his consumers. It is the sponsor himself who makes the "cream" of radio advertising "turn sour." It is the listener who, by making himself heard, can discourage that practice.

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But in closing let us get back to that blissful quality of silence. With the radio one may enjoy silence in two ways. If he is a discriminating listener, eager to twirl his dial until he finds what he really likes, he knows already that there are several programs which blend with a mood that would woo silence. There is, for example, the homespun humanity, soft and silky, of Seth Parker's singin' meetin's. Seth, too, has just "signed up" to make short talks, which of course will shatter silence. But until he arrives on the screen Seth and his neighbors will continue to offer a weekly period of quiet—and quaint—contemplation. There is, too, the silvery singing of the woodwind ensemble that graces WOR'S "Lucerne in Quebec" program—mellifluous tone, wrapping one in peace. And for those who simply must have jazz of some sort, there is the crooning of Rudy Vallee and Will Osborne—jazz seeking the restful stride. The other way in which, even with a radio in the house, one may enjoy the "calm and secure retreat of sacred silence" is to follow the advice recently given us by our five-years-young son. Said he: "Oh, let's turn the radio off now and hear the speaker say lots of nothing for a while."

L. A.

Good 'Bad Verse'

Sheffield, Eng.

OF THE standing dishes that the B. B. C. provides for listeners in, those of its talks that go on for months at a time instead of terminating at the end of a few weeks, one of the most consistently satisfying is the fortnightly review of current literature given by Desmond MacCarthy. Always fresh, succinct, and interesting, Mr. MacCarthy is also at times pleasantly provocative.

Thus, in recently commending the anthology of bad verse published by Charles Lee and Wyndham Lewis under the title of "The Stuffed Owl," Mr. MacCarthy protested that the compilers' selection from Wordsworth's "The Leech Gatherer" was not really bad poetry at all, because, though undeniably pedestrian, it was strictly in keeping with the mood of the subject, and, taken in its proper context, satisfying enough.

Whether or not one considers that Mr. MacCarthy has made out his case, it is certainly rather disconcerting to one brought up with a proper regard for the great names in English literature to find to what a degree the contributors to this entertaining anthology of bad verse are identical with the poets represented in, say, Palgrave's "Golden Treasury," or "The Oxford Book of English Verse." Here are to be discovered Browning, Tennyson, Wordsworth, Dryden, Byron, and even Keats and Burns. "The Stuffed Owl" amply demonstrates the fact that those poets who have ridden Pegasus most neatly are not, any more than lesser folk, immune from the danger of falling off.

But when they fall, they do not fall with such a resounding bang as do their smaller rivals. If bad verse can be ranged in order of excellence, the best—that is, the most interesting and amusing—bad verse is undoubtedly written by people who have little talent for writing anything else.

Browning's

> Irks care the crop-full bird? Frets doubt the maw-crammed beast?

for example, has really no merit of any kind whatever; it is merely a misplaced "tongue-twister." On the other hand there is something quite impressive in the self-confidence that could inspire an unknown university poet to describe the transformation of Actæon thus cavalierly—

> His hands were changed to feet, and he in short
> Became a stag.

And the exquisite unfitness of the final words in this modest effusion by Julia Moore, The Sweet Singer of Michigan, seems almost too delightful to be unintentional—

> And now, kind friends, what I have wrote,
> I hope you will pass o'er,
> And not criticize as some have done
> Hitherto herebefore.

Finally, J. Gordon Coogler's

> Poor South, her books get fewer and fewer,
> She was never much given to literature

proves once again that something more than a sound idea is needed to carry the poet to the tops of Parnassus. Often the B. B. C. shows us how effective over the radio good verse can be; but this is the first time that it has revealed that bad verse can be a very pleasant change.

Grundy Fights Own Tariff Bill, Is Claim

Special from Monitor Bureau

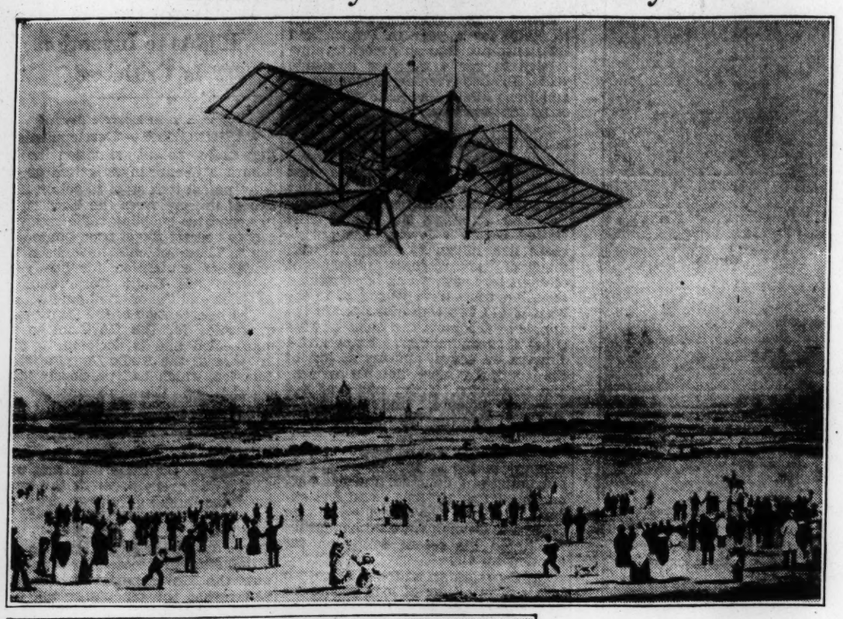
WASHINGTON—Political quarters in the capital are amused at the latest development in the Republican senatorial primary race in Pennsylvania, between Joseph R. Grundy, incumbent, and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor.

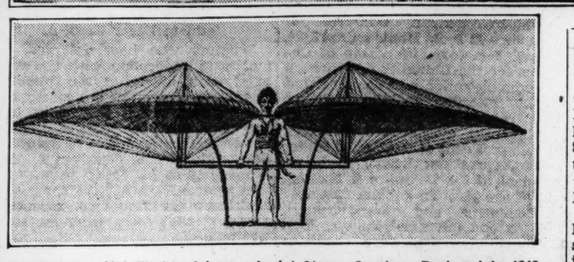
Mr. Grundy, who has been characterized by insurgents and Democrats as the real author of the Senate tariff bill, has come out against the measure and vigorously assailed it, while Mr. Davis with equal spirit is indorsing it.

This anomalous situation presents the unusual spectacle of the "Grundy" bill as the coalition describes it, being repudiated and denounced by its reputed sponsor, while his opponent, who as a member of President Hoover's Cabinet must be aware of his chief's general disapproval of the measure, champions it as good legislation.

In attacking the tariff bill Mr. Grundy also announced that regardless of the outcome of the senatorial race, upon its completion he would devote himself to the election of industrial-high tariff delegates to the 1932 national Republican convention. Frankly making known these plans Mr. Grundy served notice upon the President that he did not like his moderate tariff views and that he would oppose his renomination in 1932.

Not So Very Far Out of the Way





At Top—Fanciful Flight of Large Aerial Steam Carriage Designed in 1842 by William S. Hensen, Models of Which Actually Flew. Bottom—Machine Designed in 1809 by Jacob Degen Which Was Operated by a Valve System to Emulate Bird Flight.

Original Heavier-Than-Air Tests Evolve Types Now in Actual Use

By HARRY HARPER
Author of "Twenty-Five Years of Flying"

This is the fourth of a series of 10 articles on the early days of flying to be published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

An interesting stage is next reached in one's survey of early aerial history.

In Vienna there was a watchmaker named Jacob Degen who, in 1809, abandoned his trade in order that he might take up the study of aeronautics. He built a man-carrying winged machine which had deeply concaved wings. These, which had an area of 116 square feet, operated by a valvular action and imitated the beat of a bird's wing.

There is a good deal of mystery about what Degen actually did with this machine. One report, which became current in London, was to the effect that he had lifted himself 50 feet into the air. Another story credited him with having suspended the machine beneath a balloon, measuring its lifting power by means of instruments which he devised.

One of the interesting points in connection with Degen's work was that the news of it which reached England induced the famous Sir George Cayley to embark upon a series of aerial researches. Of Sir George Cayley, M. Alphone Berget, a great French student of aeronautics, wrote: "His name must be placed in letters of gold at the beginning of the history of the airplane."

Aeronautics Enters Serious Stage

Sir George Cayley was the first aerial research worker to present the problem of aeronautics in an ordered form. He carried out a long series of experiments to determine the lifting effect which could be obtained from curved wing surfaces moved through the air at slight inclinations to the horizontal. He suggested, for airplanes, the use of tail-planes as a means of obtaining longitudinal stability.

He indicated how wings uptilted at a dihedral angle would aid lateral stability. He built a large gliding machine which, when launched from a hill, would fly with perfect steadiness to the valley below, and which would turn from side to side according to the inclination of its rudder.

It is on record that when anyone ran forward with one of these big gliding machines it was sufficiently large, and developed enough lift, to raise them off their feet for a few yards. Rumor had it that either a coachman or a gardener employed by Sir George attempted to make gliding flights supported by this apparatus; the result, however, being a fall.

It was in 1809 that Sir George gave a lecture before the Institute of Civil Engineers in which he said that the problem of mechanical flight would be solved by the application of power to an inclined plane. His pioneer work was of the utmost value, though it is only in recent years that this has been realized fully.

Pointed Surely to Future

He indicated many of the features of the heavier-than-air flying machine with which man did ultimately conquer the air. It would be impossible, for example, to stress too highly the importance of the conclusions he reached as to the necessity for employing a curved rather than a flat surface in the fixed wing of any man-carrying heavier-than-air machine. Taking a page from nature's book, and adapting to his own purpose the curved wing that the bird employs, man can lift weights into the air which would be impossible with a flat surface.

In 1842 William Samuel Henson, of Chard in Somerset, filed a patent specification for "improvements in locomotive apparatus and machinery for conveying letters, goods, and passengers from place to place through the air."

What Henson proposed, but was never able to build was a very large steam-driven monoplane—a machine which was referred to at the time as "the aerial steam carriage." Many pictures of this machine, the Aeriel, were produced, one showing it in full flight to China. Cartoonists made merry at the idea.

For Henson it is claimed that he was the first aerial experimenter to produce a really practical design for a power-driven monoplane.

He worked out that one square foot of wing area would sustain half-a-pound of weight in his machine. He planned to have a total surface of 9000 square feet, and the machine was to be driven by a steam engine developing from 25 horsepower to 30 horsepower.

So many difficulties faced him, however, that he had to content himself with constructing a large model instead of his full-sized machine. This model, a monoplane, had a wing-span of 20 feet. There were two propellers behind the main surface, and at the rear the machine had a fan-shaped tail which could be opened or closed as well as moved up and down vertically.

In 1843 Henson was joined in his experiments by John Stringfellow, also a resident of Chard. Together they built several more models, in one of which they installed a small, specially designed steam engine. All these models were remarkable for the resemblance they bore to the man-carrying monoplanes which appeared, and were flown successfully, at a later stage of aerial history.

In 1847 these two experimenters took out a big model to some neighboring downs and attempted a flight with it, but this was not successful. Then, in 1848, Henson left England, and Stringfellow continued to work on alone, producing a series of models of his own design. One of them he experimented with in a large empty building. To launch it, he made the machine run along a wire.

In this way free flights across half the length of the building were accomplished, the machine showing a tendency to rise after it had left the wire as well as to continue in horizontal flight.

These trials had the historical significance of being the world's first demonstration of dynamic support with a power-driven model flying machine of the heavier-than-air type.

Stringfellow's machine had a 10-foot span. It was 2 feet across the widest part of the wing, the total area being about 14 square feet. The power-plant was a steam engine with a cylinder three-quarters of an inch in diameter and with a two-inch stroke.

Between the engine and the crankshaft was a gear giving three revolutions of the propellers to each stroke of the engine. The two four-bladed propellers were 16 inches in diameter. The total weight of the model, with its engine, was eight pounds.

It was at about this period of aerial history that George Pocock, of Bristol, was experimenting with large kites which he caused to pull vehicles along the ground. In one test, it is recorded, he drew 16 people in this fashion across a stretch of open land, they being seated in a large wagon. One of his pieces of apparatus he called a "buoyant sail." It appears to have been a form of man-lifting kite.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:05 p.m.—Organ Interlude.
5:10 University Symphony String Ensemble.
5:45 NBC, Skinner Concert: Chandler Goldthwaite, organist.
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:45 Baseball scores; news.
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
7:15 Dr. Douglas A. Thom.
7:30 Lewandos' Organ Melodies, Edith Lang.
8:00 NBC, "The New Business World."
8:30 NBC, Del Monte Program: "Song of the Flame," with Alexander Gray and Bernice Claire.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Symphony Orchestra, direction of Walter Damrosch; "Adventures in Science," Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance Program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p.m.—Dickinson-Streeter Organ.
5:30 NBC, "Blue Aces"; dance orchestra.
5:55 Kyanize Road Man.
6:03 Eddie Welsh's orchestra.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 "Singing the Blues."
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest Prohibition Poll.
7:00 Time; "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Trio.
7:30 NBC, The Fuller Man: Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Dixies Circus": sketch.
8:15 Burgess Nature League.
8:45 Concert program.
9:00 "Gentlemen of the Press."
9:30 NBC, Minstrels.
10:00 "Under Dixie Skies."
10:30 Time; Bert Lowe's Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 NBC, Slumber Hour.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p.m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:15 New England Dairy and Food Council Men.
5:30 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Henry G. Wilton Orchestra; time.
6:00 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:15 Netoco Concert Orchestra.
6:30 Riverside Ramblers Orchestra.
6:45 Davol Book of the Opera: "Mignon."
7:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
7:15 Organ and piano duo.
7:20 Talk, A. J. Philpott.
7:30 Japanese Lady Ambassadors of Good-Will, introduced by Hon. Courtenay Crocker, president of Japan Society of Boston.
7:45 CBS, Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble.
8:00 CBS, "Sense and Nonsense," Strickland Gillilan.
8:15 CBS, Babson Finance Period.
8:30 Charles Culverwell and his orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat: "A captain in Petticoats."
10:00 CBS, Paramount Publix Hour: studio party featuring many Paramount motion picture stars.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Charles Dornberger and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Paul Specht's orchestra.
12:30 a.m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p.m.—Eileen Whalen, organist.
5:30 Twilight Program: Instrumental trio.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 P. A. Libby Co. Ensemble.
6:45 The Toreadors: Concert ensemble.
7:30 Time announcement.

FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 27
EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a.m.—The Old South Church.
1:45 p.m.—Masterpiece Pianist; reader.
2:00 Faneuil Hall Marketsmen: soloists; orchestra.
3:00 Questions and Answers, Sam Curtis.
3:15 "Home Historian."
3:30 Sam Curtis Radio Chat.
3:45 Jordan Marsh Book Talk.
4:00 NBC, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman's Hour.
5:00 NBC, Davey Hour: male quartet; mixed quartet; instrumental trio; organ.
7:00 NBC, Iodent Big Brother Club with Bob Emory: dramatic sketch; Carson Robinson, novelty songs; Harry Edison, drums; Joseph Kahn, pianist.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith and his Band.
9:00 Sunday Night Talk.
9:10 Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Hour: John Powell, pianist; William Simmons, baritone; orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:38 Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
1:43 p.m.—Edward MacHugh, baritone.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 Roy Clair Romance of Jewels.
3:30 "Melody Parade."
4:00 The Choristers: vocal ensemble.
4:30 NBC, Due Elise Duo; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, National Religious Service.
6:03 John Orth pianist.
6:30 American Legion Hour.
7:00 Time; Apollo Musical Chocolate-Box: vocal duo; concert orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Williams' Oilomatics: soloist; novelty orchestra; piano duo.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies: mixed quartet; orchestra.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: speaker; sketches; music.
9:15 NBC, Canadian Pacific Ballad Opera: La Poupee."
9:45 Vannini Symphony Ensemble.
10:15 Sport Digest.
10:30 Time; WBZ Players.
11:15 NBC, Time; weather; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Mountain Top Hour: Dudley Carollers.
9:00 to 11:00—CBS programs.
11:00 The Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—Time; musical interlude.
12:30 CBS, from London, England; Raymond Gram Swing, London Bureau New York Evening Post. "The London Conference—What Next?"
12:45 Carleton Graham, tenor.
2:00 CBS, Ballad Hour: Mixed quartet; orchestra.
3:00 From Braves Field.
5:00 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; Adele Vasa, soprano.
5:30 CBS, Rev. Donald Grey Barnhouse.
6:00 CBS, Fox Furriers: Soloists; trio; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, The Gauchos: Argentine music.
6:50 News; time.
7:00 CBS, The Globe Trotter.
7:30 CBS, Twinplex Twins.
7:45 CBS, Dr. Julius Klein, "The New Far East."
8:00 CBS, Soloists; orchestra.
8:30 Weather; "The Fight for Democracy in New England," Hon. Edward P. Barry.
8:45 CBS, Around the Samovar: Russian music.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air; male quartet; Arnold Johnson and his orchestra; Redferne Hollinshead, tenor; Muriel La France, soprano; Grace LaMar, soprano.
10:00 CBS, Will Rogers; Squibb orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 Time; news; Jesse Crawford, the "Poet of the Organ," at Metropolitan Theater.
12:00 CBS, Coral Islanders: Hawaiian music.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church Services.
1:00 p. m.—Greek Bible Students.
1:45 Edward Soloman, organist.
2:00 Jimmie Cashman and his Blue Jackets.
2:00 rank Ruben, bass.
3:30 Everette Sittard, organist.
3:45 William Cass, tenor.
4:00 Fenton Charles, old songs.
4:30 Shep Wolan and his orchestra.
5:30 The Toreadors: concert ensemble.
6:30 New England Conservatory Program.
7:00 Park Street Church Services.

Hangar and Planes Burned for Tests

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — A newly constructed hangar and 20 airplanes are being burned gradually by Bureau of Standards experts in one of many unusual research tests.

To ascertain facts about fire resistance the bureau constructed a wooden hangar and the army and navy resurrected worn-out planes from their dump heaps.

When the experts started the first fire by allowing flames from a gasoline blow torch to ignite a wall of the hangar, the building refused to burn with sufficient force to set off the sprinklers that had been installed.

A second fire, however, was more successful, for it reached the gasoline tanks, while the released sprinklers, extinguishing part of the flames, succeeded in holding them from the gasoline until chemical equipment could be brought into play.

Seventeen similar tests are planned with different combinations of fire causes and sprinklers.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio music.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—NBC, "Manhatters."
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Band of a Thousand Melodies."
4:30 p. m.—NBC, United States Marine Band.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 p. m.—Baseball, Fenway Park: Red Sox vs. Philadelphia, reported by Fred Hoey.

Radio Education Analyzed

EYES of the educational world are focused upon experiments designed to introduce radio into the schools. Not only did the recent convention at Atlantic City of the National Education Association pass a resolution recognizing in radio "a new and powerful instrument of education of far-reaching importance," but the Advisory Committee on Education by Radio, established under the auspices of the Department of the Interior at Washington, is continuing its surveillance of radiocasting's educational opportunities.

One such statement just issued lists the advantages and objections of radio for both classroom and adult education. Arguments favoring the use of radio in the schools included the following points:

It enriches the curriculum.
It vitalizes instruction.
It adds variety.
It stimulates more attentive listening.
It fires the imagination.
It awakens intelligent curiosity.
It stirs ambition.
It broadens horizons.
It increases appreciation of the subjects studied.
It wholesomely stirs emotions.
It supplies personality and authenticity not felt in textbooks.
It results in increased voluntary research and study.
Its demonstration lessons bring the teacher new ideas, new lesson plans, new methods and new exercises.
It relieves the strain of continual direction of class work.
It enables the teacher to study her class and observe individual differences more effectively than is possible when she is doing the actual teaching.
It awakens adults to a new understanding and appreciation of school work.

Among those in opposition to radiocasts destined for school reception, the points are raised that:

It constitutes an additional sales pressure put on school officials.
It is a dangerous vehicle of commercial propaganda.
It is both expensive and experimental.
It admits jazz and cheap entertainment to the schoolroom.
It disrupts, interrupts and overcrowds the schedule.
It encourages teacher laziness.
Good programs are not available.
Available programs are not properly correlated with the curriculum.
It is of no more advantage than a phonograph record since the teacher must supply instruction before and after.
Too many teachers are incompetent to select radio programs wisely and use them skillfully.
It threatens to bring in more mass education and standardized thinking.

On the adult education phase, a similar set of arguments pro and con is raised. Those favoring radio's use for adult education say that:

It democratizes higher learning by removing obstacles that now make it available to a small percentage of Americans.
It removes the obstacles of age, sex, color, race, creed, special academic prerequisites, social status or economic conditions.
It makes possible for the able teacher to reach multitudes of listeners and multiplies incalculably the beneficent influence of those teachers.
It multiplies the effective reach of the endowment dollar by eliminating the need of expensive halls and dormitories.
It provides the swiftest medium yet known for the spread of ideas, opens the treasures of the universities to all on the same conditions and increases the public appreciation of education, thereby raising the educational and cultural standards of the Nation.
It compels essential brevity and point, a long lost art among college lecturers.
It forces the teacher to visualize his instruction to the highest degree of interest and value.
It advances the whole educational attitude toward the goal of self-education by ridding it of experimental discipline and evasions.
It makes room for the amateur teacher who has no place in the formal academic plan but who finds in himself a love and aptitude for teaching and an accumulated wisdom worth sharing.

On the other side of the argument those who object to radio as a medium of adult education maintain:

That the average person does not want education and resents the implication that he needs it.
That educational talks need to be so sugar-coated that they lose most of their educational value.
That the effect which they produce is largely passive and adds little stimulus to logical thought.
That talks by radio encourage the fallacy that listening signifies the acquisition of education.
That such radiocasts are likely to be sandwiched in between sales talks.
That no proven technique has been developed.
That no accurate check on results is possible.
That the listener loses the advantage of diagrams, maps or other visual aids.
That he loses the value of group discussion and stimulus.
That he loses the wholesome compulsion and stimulus of the teacher's presence.
That the radio bars all teachers except those who have good delivery.
That shortness of talks make it difficult for the teacher to say much or the student to get much.

Microphone Parade

More than 6000 microphone appearances were made in the NBC San Francisco studios during the last month, it is revealed by the announcers' report.

Instrumentalists and orchestral conductors led the parade to the microphone, according to William Andrews, who is responsible for the monthly report. Their appearances totaled 3964. Singers made 713 appearances and National Players 347. The grand total reached 6371.

Announcer's Day Off

Probably for the same reason that street car conductors ride the "El" on their day off, John S. Young, nationally known NBC announcer, usually may be found at the Hotel Kimball studios of WBZ-WBZA during his days of rest in Springfield, Mass., his home town. Young is a Westinghouse product to whom all members of the staff—past and present—"point with pride."

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JAPANESE THANK AMERICANS FOR EARTHQUAKE AID

Party From Japan Voices Gratitude to Former President Coolidge

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (AP)—Three young women from the other side of the world ended a 7000-mile pilgrimage of gratitude April 25 when they tendered the thanks of the people of Japan to Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge for the timely aid America gave Japan in the earthquake of 1923 while Mr. Coolidge was President of the United States.

The young women, Misses Kimi Ashino, Kieke Nakamura and Sumiko Tokudo, were accompanied by Hidesaburo Yokoyama, secretary of the Japanese Peoples Mission of Gratitude to the United States, which is sponsoring the girls' visit, and chaperoned by Mrs. John T. Caldwell of the State Department in Washington.

The Coolidge car and an escort of state motorcycle police met the party at the station. They were driven to the old Coolidge home on Massasoit Street, and visited the former President and his wife for half an hour.

The girls, clothed in their native costumes, posed with Mr. Coolidge for talking pictures. Miss Ashino acted as spokeswoman and thanked the former President and the American people in the name of Japan for their assistance in the time of national disaster. Mr. Coolidge responded that the American people were glad to have been of aid.

Accompanied by the Coolidges, the group then visited the Clarke School for the Deaf, where Mrs. Coolidge taught before her marriage.

The party set out for New York by a late afternoon train to join Miss Yoshika Matsudaira, who remained behind. Another member is in California.

The girls start westward for the "land of the rising sun" next week.

LIVING COSTS BOARD MISSED BY LAWYER

Declaring that the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life had rendered invaluable assistance to him and to others, Attorney Wycliffe C. Marshall, counsel for consumers in the Boston Edison Electric Illuminating Company rate case, on April 25 demanded explanation of the action of the Ways and Means Committee in allowing it to go out of existence on May 1, the date of the expiration of its term.

"The commission has given me invaluable suggestions about coal and has assisted tremendously in the Boston Gas and Boston Edison rate cases," the attorney stated in a letter addressed to Clarence P. Kidder, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He went on to ask, "Is there any good reason for allowing this commission to expire?"

Theaters

Cushman Club Benefit

The third benefit performance for the Charlotte Cushman Club of Boston was staged at the Colonial Theater yesterday afternoon. There was a generous contribution of talent from plays, musical comedies and vaudeville acts now in the city, and not a dull moment from the time the performance started until it ended.

To mention a few well-known favorites, Andrew Tombes from "Ripples" served as master of ceremonies besides contributing his amusing singing and dancing act with Cynthia Foley. William Sully from "The New Moon" brought the house down when his garters broke under the strain of his gymnastic dancing. Rol[illegible] Halliday and his male chorus sang their specialty number from "The New Moon"—not such romantic figures as when they wore their trim aviator's costumes but just as excellent singers. The vivacious Dorothy and Paula Stone danced with their partners, Eddie Foy Jr. and Charles Coll[illegible]. and "Ripples" was again represented by a dance of mathematical precision and novelty by the Tiller girls. From t[illegible] play "Candlelight" an amusing act was staged in which Eugenie Leontovich, Reginald Owen and Alan Mowbray thoroughly enjoyed themselves. So, too, did the audience.

$50,000 STUDENT FUND GIVEN CONSERVATORY

A gift of $50,000, to assist one or more students of music, has been received by the New England Conservatory of Music. It will be known as the Samuel Carr Fund for the Benefit of Students of Music.

Mr. Carr, under whose will the fund was established, made the bequest in appreciation of his own musical experience, extending over 50 years, and aided by early instruction. The Carr fund has come to the Conservatory on the heels of two other gifts, making a total of $175,000.

GARDEN CLUB ELECTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Mrs. John R. Damarest of Orange was elected president of the Federated Garden Club of Connecticut at the annual meeting.

Rare Traces of Romanesque Building Found Beneath Streets of French City

Tiny mediaeval sculptured heads scarcely one inch over all, and massive stone foundations that supported from 900 A. D. to the French Revolution one of the most impressive examples of Romanesque architecture, are being recovered from the ruins of the famous abbey church of Cluny in Burgendy, France, it was reported by Prof. Kenneth John Conant, of Harvard University in charge of excavation, at the annual meeting of the Mediaeval Academy of America.

To further this important archæological research $13,000 additional funds have been contributed during the past year. Excavations have been made beneath the streets of the modern town of Cluny, revealing bits of architectural molding and outlines of the building from which it is possible to reconstruct with an accuracy never possible, the facades and floor plans of the church.

The Mediæval Academy, founded in 1925 to promote the study of the Middle Ages, has increased its membership to 1100, it was reported. In addition to the excavations at Cluny, which are to be continued for several more years until a complete architectural reconstruction of the church has been achieved, the academy is conducting a number of other studies.

Among these, there are two new ones, dealing with the government and business of mediæval times. "The English Government at Work, 1327 to 1336," is the subject of one study upon which 10 American and English scholars are engaged. The purpose is to show a mediæval government actually at work, instead of presenting a theoretical discussion of its organization.

A glossary of mediæval terms of business, to enable students to understand their use in documents, is being prepared under the direction of N. S. B. Gras, professor in the Harvard school of business administration. The first investigation is being made in Italy. Later work is planned to extend the glossary to all countries of mediæval Europe.

The Edward Kennard Rand Prize for conspicuous scholarly contribution to medieval knowledge has been awarded to Ernest Buonaiuti, professor in the University of Rome, for his work on the prophet-monk of the twelfth century, Joachim.

POLICE START FUND FOR DWYER'S FAMILY

Boston police, while pursuing a vigorous search for the burglar who shot down Franklin B. Dwyer, patrolman, paused long enough to show their sympathy in a practical way to their comrade's family.

Receiving permission from their superintendent, officers of Division 20 contributed $100 toward the immediate relief of Mrs. Dwyer and her three children and delegated Eugene O'Meara to deliver the fund to Police Headquarters with the request that it be given to Mrs. Dwyer immediately as an emergency fund. Furthermore a midnight show at the Gayety Theater has been arranged for Thursday night for the benefit of the family.

FAIR OFFICIAL NAMED

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Ralph H. Seavey of Rochester, a member of the committee erecting a state building at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., April 25, was named supervising commissioner to care for the details of the structure.

DIESEL AIRCRAFT ENGINE ALLOWS QUICK 'PICK UP'

New Fuel Oil Motor Explained in Detail by Packard Company Official

That the Diesel aircraft engine just put on the market by the Packard Motor Car Company, Detroit, will give instantaneous acceleration from idling speed and that it can maintain landing speed with only four cylinders running if as many as five should happen to stop due to breaks in fuel pumps, were among the many interesting facts regarding this new motor which Edward Macauley, general manager of the Diesel division of the Packard company, explained in a lecture delivered April 25 at the show rooms of the Boston Packard Company.

The general nature of the motor, a radial, nine-cylinder, internal-combustion motor, producing 225 horsepower at 1950 r. p. m., weighing 510 pounds and burning fuel oil, ignited by compression only without the use of electrical ignition, has been fully covered in previous announcements, but until Mr. Macauley's talk much of the actual detail of operation has been a mystery to the layman.

In the light of Mr. Macauley's explanations the motor, designed by Capt. L. M. Woolson, is a model of simplicity. He explained its operation as follows. "Starting with the intake stroke, it will be found that the single valve has been open during the exhaust stroke and remains open as the piston travels from top dead center, drawing fresh air through the intake port, which is exposed to the slipstream of the propellor. Shortly after bottom dead center the valve closes and the air in the cylinder is compressed on the up-stroke of the piston.

Temperature Raised

"A compression of approximately 500 pounds per square inch is attained thereby raising the temperature to about 1000 degrees Fahrenheit. Shortly before the piston reaches top dead-center the fuel pump tappet, controlled by the cam shaft, starts to rise, forcing the pump plunger upward.

"The fuel in the pump cylinder is compressed and forced out, with a pressure of between 750 and 1000 pounds, through a tiny needle-valve nozzle in a finely atomized spray which immediately ignites on coming in contact with the superheated air in the cylinder.

"The fuel injection starts about 45 degrees before top dead center and continues until the piston is almost at the top, thus allowing the pressure to rise in the cylinder at a comparatively slow rate until a maximum pressure of about 1200 pounds per square inch at a wide open throttle, is reached. When the piston passes top dead center the gases expand in the cylinder until the single valve opens approximately 45 degrees before the piston reaches bottom dead center. The products of the combustion are then forced out through the valve, which of course remains open during the intake stroke immediately following.

Four Cylinders Enough

"The fuel in each cylinder is injected by a separate pump and it has been claimed that even if as many as five of these should become clogged the remaining four cylinders would continue to drive the motor with sufficient power to give the plane landing speed.

In answer to the objection that a Diesel motor is difficult to start, Mr. Macauley explained that sufficient compression is produced by turning the motor over once to absolutely insure ignition of the fuel injection. A regular intertia type starter is used and found perfectly satisfactory, he said. However, in below-zero temperatures the cylinder has to be preheated with an electric glow plug, which is regular equipment on each motor. No choking is ever necessary or any manipulation of the throttle, as it always takes whatever amount of fuel is fed. In starting the throttle is simply thrown wide open.

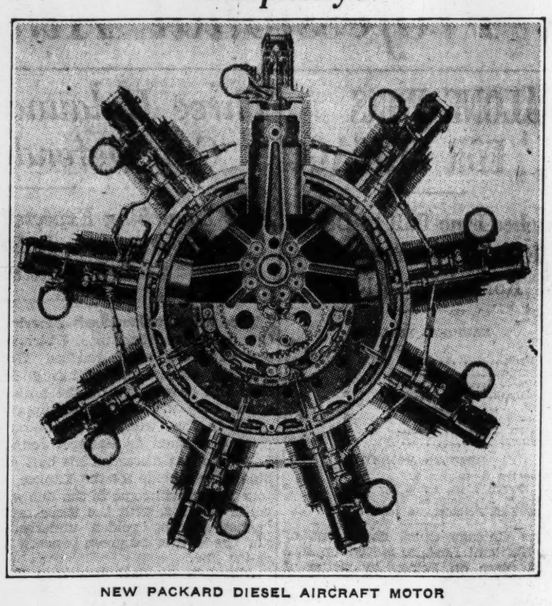
"For the same reason," he said, "the motor will always give instantaneous acceleration from idling speed. It is provided with a spring stop which prevents its being shut off while in the air. The pilot is never in any danger of his motor getting too cool and choking when he attempts to accelerate, as in the case of the gasoline motors. On the contrary there is sufficient compression produced at the idling speed to always ignite a maximum fuel injection. The throttle can be opened wide and it will take hold instantly—not gradually picking up."

Mr. Macauley pointed out that, as the intake port is in line with the slipstream of the propeller, air is always supplied under considerable pressure. In other words, the propeller acts as a supercharger for the motor.

STANDARD DREDGING COMPANY

Standard Dredging Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net income of $1,093,470 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc.

Simplicity?



NEW PACKARD DIESEL AIRCRAFT MOTOR

Boy and Girl Farm Champions of Massachusetts Are Named

Girls Win in Decorating and Canning, Boys as Apiarists, Dairymen, Stockmen and in Fruits and Vegetables

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass.—Ten Massachusetts state champions in the junior agricultural extension work carried on by the 4-H clubs have just been announced by George L. Farley of the extension service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Projects have resulted in activities so successful that one boy netted $1000 through the management of a dairy herd. Report of the club work shows an enrollment of 16,000, as compared with 2500 in 1910.

Champions for 1929 are: Room beautiful, Marjorie Belcher, Bellingham; bees, Ralph Granger, Westfield; garden, Arthur Gordon, Rowley; canning, Miss Rose Hartley, Marlboro; baby beef, Chester Noble, Pittsfield; dairy, Gordon Cook, Hadley; pig, Joseph Raplus, Agawam; small fruit, Edwin Anderson, Longmeadow; corn, Warren Porter, West Springfield; sheep, Chester Bailey, Agawam.

Ralph Granger is 18 years old, has been in club work four years, and now has $400 in the bank, owns property worth $285, and is president of the Hampshire - Hampden - Franklin Beekeepers' Association. Miss Belcher spent a total of 209 hours in reconditioning and redecorating her room, at a total cost of $26.41. There is no limit on expense in this project, but the decision is based on the amount of improvement noted, a picture of the room having been taken before the work started and at completion, in proportion to the expense incurred.

Arthur Gordon has among his equipment for raising garden produce an automatic rain maker, hotbeds, a Dodge truck and a complete water system, all of which he has acquired through his own efforts. He sells most of his product in the Gloucester market.

Gordon Cook is 18 years old, and a senior at Hopkins Academy in Hadley. He has been in dairy work for seven years, owns a herd of pure-bred Holsteins, with which he took $285 in prizes at fairs last fall. He was awarded a gold medal in 1929 for the best all-round work in a milk-production contest.

Edwin Anderson, small-fruit champion, began reaping profits from his peach trees last year. He made a total of $73.35 after all expenses for spraying and necessary tools were lifted. He was the first boy, and among the first of any age to raise successfully the Mastodon strawberry, and made a good income from his berry beds, while the fruit trees were coming into bearing.

Chester Bailey credits sheep with being the cleanest, most easily cared for, least expensive, and most profitable of all farm animals. He has won a considerable sum in prize money.

ESTONIA BENEFIT MAY 3

A benefit for the children of Russian refugees of Estonia will be given at the Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, Boston, May 3. This will be an all-Russian evening, with a short play in Ukranian. Russian folk songs will be sung, with the singers in native costume.

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— If you are considering decorating your summer home, an early consultation is advisable.

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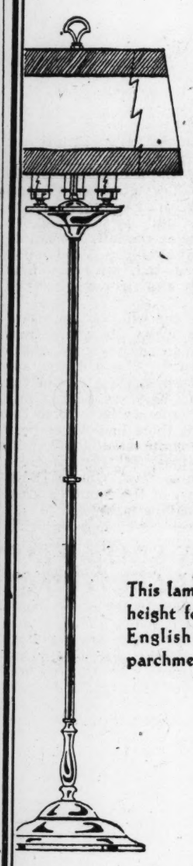


You can get

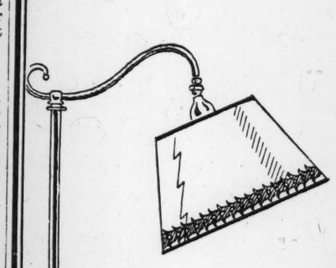
a lounge lamp
a bridge lamp
a chair lamp
a table lamp

complete with shade in a choice of attractive designs, each for the special price of

$10

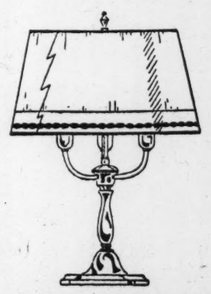
Sixth Floor

This lamp is of just the right height for a low lounge. Of English brass finish with parchment paper shade.



This lamp with adjustable joint throws a helpful light on bridge problems. Of English brass finish with parchment paper shade.

A rather low lamp designed especially for the very low reading chair. Of English brass finish with large parchment paper shade.



A three-light table lamp that is very decorative. Of English brass finish with decorated parchment paper shade.

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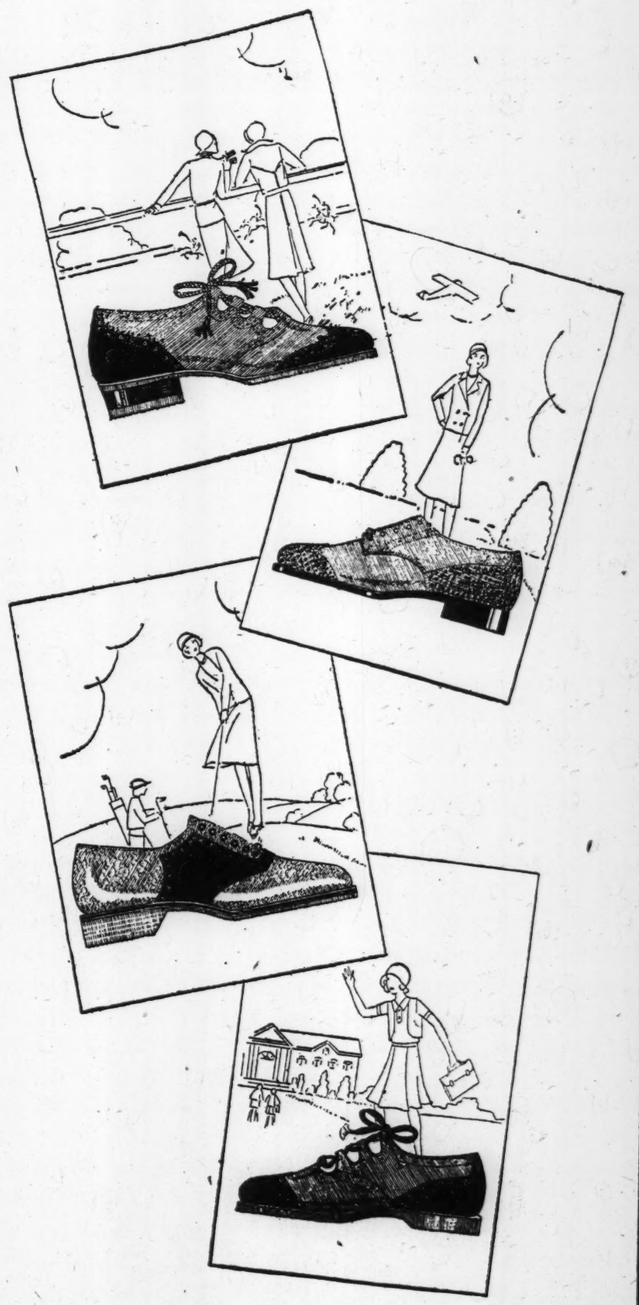
Footwear which achieves with lasting comfort and value distinction . . . the extreme smartness of the season's newest lines and leathers.



MEADOWBROOK

Chillie tie with grizzle rubber soles . . . in smoke elk with tan calf or white elk with tan or black calf. Sizes 3½ to 7½, $8.50.

SARATOGA

Blucher oxford with leather soles . . . in camel elk with brown lizard calf or white elk with tan grained calf. Sizes 8½ to 11, $5.50; 11½ to 2 $6.50.

ORLANDO

Sports oxford with crepe rubber sole . . . in tan grain calf with dark tan saddle. Sizes 3½ to 7½, $8.50.

MEADOWBROOK JUNIOR

Chillie tie with grizzle rubber soles . . . in beige or white elk with tan grained calf. Sizes 8½ to 11, $6.00; 11½ to 2, $7.00.

SHOE SALON—SECOND FLOOR

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CHICAGO TEAMS WIN TWO RELAYS

B. E. Berlinger Again Captures Penn Relay Carnival Decathlon

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The University of Chicago, with three of its representatives doing double duty, practically swept the leading events of the opening day of the thirty-sixth annual relay carnival of the University of Pennsylvania, Friday afternoon at Franklin Field.

Led by their captain, N. A. Root '30, the team started by winning the quarter-mile relay championship, after a run off with the Ohio State University team, last year's winners and a strong favorite, due to the presence of George S. Simpson '30 as its anchor man. Each team won its heat in the same time 42.7s., with the University of Pennsylvania team close behind the new champions in the fast time of 42.9s. Under the original arrangement, times were to settle the title; but a run off was agreed upon, and with Allen C. East '31, having a slight advantage over Simpson he held the upper hand to the finish, to win by a yard, in 42.2s. The complete team was H. E. Hayden '30, Everett Ramsey '31, added at the last minute, and not even listed on the program, Root and East.

In the final event of the day, the sprint college medley relay championship of America, Root, Hayden and East repeated, the first as a quarter-miler and the latter pair at a furlong each. Then Dale A. Letts '30, from the distance forces, coming as the half-mile anchor man, came from far behind to overtake C. A. Carlin '32, Georgetown and F. P. Pumphrey '32 of New York University, and, outrunning them cleanly in the final furlong, emerge victor by five yards. Both of the other contenders had two legs on the Thomas S. Gates Challenge Cup, in competition since 1923, and the New York team had been victorious for the last two years.

The home team accounted for the other important events of the day, with Bernard E. Berlinger '31 winning the decathlon with the utmost ease and establishing a new relay carnival record with 7460.608 points.

He won six of the 10 events, improving his record in all but three. Then the distance relay for the Robert C. Hill Challenge Cup was also captured by the team of the University of Pennsylvania for the second year in succession, within one-fifth of a second of the world's record time, when F. J. McLoughlin '31, quarter-miler; J. B. Kerr '32, half-miler; J. L. Montgomery '30, running the three-quarters, and W. J. McKniff '32, as the anchor miler, held the upper hand all the way. This retires the trophy from competition.

Leo Lermond ran a weak and disappointing race in the invitation three-quarter mile run and was distanced by George H. Bullwinkle '31 of City College by more than 100 yards. The summary:

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

125-Yard High Hurdles—Won by J. E. Hatfield '31, University of Indiana; G. H. Clark '31, Cornell, second; W. C. Heasley '30, Cornell, third. Time—15.8s.

400-Meter Hurdles—Won by William J. Kinnamon '30, University of Maryland; J. E. Hatfield '31, University of Indiana, second; Erik T. Kjellstrom '30, Georgetown, third. Time—56.8s.

Invitation Three-Quarter Mile Race—Won by George H. Bullwinkle '31, College of the City of New York; Eugene Venzke, Swedish-American Athletic Club, second; Leo Lermond, Boston Athletic Association, third. Time—3m. 5.3s.

3000-Meter Steeplechase—Won by Lauren P. Brown '30, University of Michigan; John A. Fortier '30, Manhattan College, second; E. B. Pattison '30, Cornell, third. Time—9m. 57.8s.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by Solomon Furth '30, New York University; C. E. Green '31, U. S. Military Academy, second; Everett E. Utterback '31, University of Pittsburgh, and Isadore B. Ernstein, Brooklyn Law School, tied for third. Distance—47ft. 8¾in.

RELAY EVENTS

One-Mile, Philadelphia City Colleges—Won by Textile College (J. A. Koerber Jr., J. Jarmak, H. E. Everets, F. B. Lewis). Hahnemann College, second; Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, third. Time—3m. 48s.

Quarter-Mile College—Won by University of Chicago (H. E. Hayden '30, Everett Ramsey '31, N. R. Root '30, Allen C. East '31), Ohio State University (R. C. Rockaway '30, W. E. Richards '30, P. F. Strother '30, G. S. Simpson '30), second; after a tie on time in regular heats of 42.7s.; University of Pennsylvania, 42.9s., third. Time of runoff—42.2s.

Distance College Medley—Won by University of Pennsylvania (F. J. McLoughlin '31, quarter; J. B. Kerr '32, half; J. L. Montgomery '30, three-quarters; W. J. McKniff '32, mile); New York University, second; Ohio State University, third. Time—10m. 20.2s.

One-Mile, Middle Atlantic States College Athletic Association—Won by Union College (T. S. Bowie '30, J. A. McCarve '32, W. C. Knight '30, Walter Harriss '32); Lafayette College, second; Rutgers University, third. Time—3m. 21.8s.

Sprint College Medley—Won by University of Chicago (N. R. Root '30, quarter; A. C. East '31, furlong; H. E. Hayden '30, furlong; Dale A. Letts '30, half); Georgetown University, second; New York University, third. Time—3m. 29.9s.

Decathlon—Bernard E. Berlinger '31, University of Pennsylvania; R. L. Todd '30, University of Indiana; Clarion H. Cosh '31, Georgetown University; Llewellyn Pacette '32, Georgetown University; R. D. Chubbuck '31, Connecticut Agricultural College; Tucker H. Schwartz, Gettysburg College; George Welczewski '30, Boston College; George Spalding, Morgan College, Baltimore; Walter Hutchinson, Ithaca College of Physical Education.

100-Meter Dash—Won by Spalding, 11.3s.; Berlinger and Chubbuck tied for second, 11.6s.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Berlinger, 22ft. 6in.; Spalding, 22ft. 1in., second; Schwartz, 21ft. 2in., third.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Berlinger, 46ft. (new decathlon record). Welczewski, 42ft. 1¾in. second; Chubbuck, 41ft. 9in., third.

Running High Jump—Won by Berlinger, 6ft. ½in.; Hutchinson, 5ft. 6in., second; Todd, Parlette and Spalding, tied for third, 5ft. 5½in.

110-Meter Hurdle—Won by Welczewski, 16.6s.; Berlinger and Spalding tied for second, 17s.

Discus Throw—Won by Chubbuck, 126ft. 4¾in.; Welczewski, 118ft. 4¾in., second; Berlinger, 116ft. 11in., third.

Pole Vault—Won by Berlinger, 12ft. 6in.; Todd, 11ft. 6in., second; Cosh, 11ft., third.

Javelin throw—Won by Berlinger, 174ft. 8in.; Schwartz, 168ft. ½in., second; Chubbuck, 162ft., 8½in., third.

1500-Meter Run—Won by Cosh, 4m. 50s.; Welczewski, 4m. 50 2-5s., second; Parlette 4m. 6s., third.

Totals in points—Berlinger 7460.608; Spalding, 6771.756; Welczewski, 6696.713; Cosh 6571.938; Chubbuck 6505.834; Hutchinson, 6074.387; Parlette, 5970.888; Schwartz, 5584.872; Todd, 5765.589.

LACROSSE LEADER CHOSEN

Walter I. Tucker '33, of Baltimore, Md., has been elected captain of the Harvard freshman lacrosse team. Tucker prepared at the McDonough School in Baltimore and is the only member on the freshman squad who has had previous lacrosse experience.

Five Meet Records Go in Drake Relays

DES MOINES, Ia. (AP)—Five meet records were smashed and another was equaled as 2600 athletes from 157 universities, colleges and high schools in 17 states opened the Drake relay carnival Friday, advancing through the preliminaries.

Hugh M. Rhea '32, a 208-pound football player from the University of Nebraska, broke the record for the shotput, with a distance of 48ft. 10in., bettering the mark established by White of the Kansas State Teachers' College of Pittsburg, Kan., two years ago.

The undefeated Marquette University quartet, composed of Sweeney, Morgan and the two Walter brothers, Peter and Jack, won its fifth straight victory of the season in capturing the medley university in record-breaking time. The Milwaukee runners had a hard battle with Michigan State Normal, Butler College and University of Indiana, but Jack Walter was too strong on the anchor mile, and drew away to win by 10 yards. Marquette's time of 10m. 23 7-10s. bettered the old mark made by Illinois in 1929.

Account for Two Marks

A crack quartet of runners from Morningside College, Sioux City, Ia., accounted for two records in events for Iowa colleges exclusively. The Morningside runners, Kettle, Bale, Hansen and McEnter, established a new mark of 1m. 30s. for the 880-yard event and 3m. 25 2-5s. for the mile.

Michigan's sprint relay quartet broke the Drake relay record in the 880-yard event, winning the distance in 1m. 26 3-5s. and figures to repeat its victory in the finals.

Illinois, which equaled the world's record in the 440-yard relay at Kansas last week, met with a misfortune in its trials. With Illinois 20 yards in the lead, J. A. Cave '31 passed the baton to J. A. Paterson '30 for the last leg, when a stray athlete from another event got in the way and knocked the stick from his hand. The Illini runners, however, were allowed to compete again in a second trial heat, and this time they won by inches from Michigan in 41 4-5s., equaling the Drake record. The six teams in the 440 final will be Illinois, Michigan, Texas Christian, Indiana, Notre Dame and Kansas, with the Wolverines and Illinois the favorites.

Texas Runners Feature

Those rangy Texas runners—Claude O. Bracey of Rice Institute and C. J. Leland of Texas Christian—coasted to impressive victories in the trials of the 100-yard dash. Each won his heat with three yards to spare in 9 4-5s. T. E. Tolan Jr. '31, sprinter from the University of Michigan, got away to a bad start and was pressed to qualify in his heat, in which Oliver, another flier from Texas Christian, defeated him.

Lee H. Sentman '31 of Illinois and W. B. Lamson '31 of Nebraska, rated as two of the best hurdlers in the West, had no difficulty in qualifying for the finals. S. A. Saling '31, Iowa's star, was forced out of the trials.

The track over which the dashes and hurdles were run was the fastest that has favored the carnival in five years and promises to be in superb condition for the finals. The summary:

880-Yard Relay, Iowa Intercollegiate Athletic Association—First section—Won by Morningside (Kettle, Beal, Hansen, Menter); Buena Vista, second. Time—1m. 30.2s. (New meet record.)

Second Section—Won by Penn College (Hay, Davis, Covey, Hiatt); Simpson, second. Time—1m. 32s.

Medley Relay, universities (880, 440, three-quarters, mile)—Won by Marquette (Sweeney, Morgan, P. Walter, J. Walter); Michigan State Normal, Ypsilanti, second; Butler, third; Indiana, fourth. Time—10m. 23.7s. (New meet record.)

One-Mile Relay, Iowa Intercollegiate Athletic Association—Won by Morningside (Kettle, Beal, Hansen, Menter); Simpson, second; Iowa Teachers, third; Penn, fourth. Time—3m. 25.6s. (New meet record.)

THIRTEEN LEFT IN LIPTON CUP RACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTEREY, Calif.—Over a rough water 446.1 mile course 13 power yachts were battling today for the Sir Thomas Lipton trophy.

Of 21 vessels that originally left Long Beach Thursday bound on the race to San Francisco, eight were forced out by various difficulties. Owing to the heavy seas none of the boats are expected here until noon today, although in normal weather they would arrive in faster time.

In the second leg of the race Friday night the Doris O, of the Long Beach Yacht Club, found the seas too big and returned at dark to Santa Barbara. The Edna of the Santa Barbara Yacht Club was forced in with a leak while several others did not start.

The Lucky B and the Blue Boy of the California Yacht Club of Los Angeles and the Long Beach Yacht Club, respectively, were the first to finish at Santa Barbara at the end of the first leg, followed by the Arequira of the St. Francis Yacht Club of San Francisco. The best time was 4h. 37m. 52s. The first two finishers did not put out from Santa Barbara until late Friday night under a handicap ruling that the first to finish a lap would be the last to leave on the following lap. The third and last lap will be from Monterey to San Francisco.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	12	5	.706
Oakland	12	6	.667
San Francisco	11	7	.611
Los Angeles	9	7	.563
Seattle	8	10	.444
Missions	7	9	.438
Hollywood	5	12	.294
Portland	4	12	.250

RESULTS FRIDAY

Seattle 5, Hollywood 2.
Sacramento 8, Los Angeles 4.
Portland 17, Missions 1.
San Francisco 11, Oakland 8.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	5	2	.714
Louisville	7	3	.700
Toledo	5	3	.625
Kansas City	4	3	.571
Columbus	4	5	.444
Indianapolis	2	4	.333
Milwaukee	3	6	.333
Minneapolis	3	7	.300

RESULTS FRIDAY

Louisville 8, Minneapolis 4.
Kansas City 11, Toledo 7.
Columbus 12, Milwaukee 4.
St. Paul at Indianapolis (cold).

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Harvard 6, Columbia 3.
Swarthmore, Johns Hopkins 0.
Rutgers 6, Union 3.
Lafayette 9, Villanova 0.

Cleveland Is Given Credit for Record

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Chicago

HENRY P. EDWARDS, secretary and statistician of the American League, credits the Cleveland Indians with a new all-time major league record in pinch hitting.

Seven pinch hitters were used by the Indians in games against Detroit and Chicago and each delivered. The seven hits drove in seven runs and in addition to one run scored by a pinch hitter. Two games were won by 1.000 per cent pinch hitting.

"It's an amazing feat," Edwards said, "as pinch hitters usually are great helpmates to the opposition."

ARSENAL WINS THE CUP FINAL

King George Among Vast Throng Assembled at Wembley Stadium

LONDON (AP) — Before a huge throng, and in the presence of King George, London's association football team triumphed over Yorkshire's in the cup final at the Wembley Stadium today, the score being Arsenal 2, Huddersfield 0.

A vast crowd, estimated at nearly 100,000 attended the game and received an unexpected thrill when King George arrived and joined the spectators. It had previously been announced he would not attend because of doubtful weather prospects, but the threatened rain held off and His Majesty finally decided to come.

His appearance, as he walked across the field, accompanied by his second son, the Duke of York, was greeted with roars of cheers, the band playing and the crowd singing the national anthem. He shook hands with the members of the teams before proceeding to the royal box.

The football match itself was fiercely contested from the start with a slight advantage for the Londoners, the score at half time being Arsenal 1 and Huddersfield 0.

The football crowd had another thrill when the giant dirigible Graf Zeppelin en route to Cardington passed over the field so low that she seemed just above the grandstand. The noise of her propellers was deafening.

EIGHT U. S. WOMEN DRAW GOLF BYES

LONDON (AP)—Eight women golfers from the United States entered in the British women's championship, opening at the Formby Golf Club, May 12, will enter the second round without the formality of playing first round matches. In the drawing Miss Glenna Collett, Miss Rosalie Knapp, Mrs. Lee W. Mida, Mrs. Leo G. Federman, Miss Virginia Holzderber, Miss Grace Barclay, Miss Virginia Van Wie and Mrs. Stewart Hanley drew first-round byes.

The other Americans must battle their way into the second round, some of them, notably Miss Helen L. Hicks, drawing stern opposition. Miss Hicks' first opponent will be Miss Doris Chambers, former British champion. The American representation, 22, is the greatest on record.

The first round pairings for players from the United States:

Miss H. L. Hicks, New York, vs. Miss Doris Chambers, Wirral.
Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., vs. Mrs. A. N. Holm, Elie and Earlsferry.
Mrs. E. A. Ross, New York, vs. Mrs. R. Johnstone, St. George's Hill.
Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, vs. Mrs. W. P. Scott, Formby.
Miss J. Bender, New York, vs. Miss P. Montgomery, St. Rule.
Miss Louise Fordyce, Youngstown, O., vs. Miss C. P. Medrington, Birkdale.
Miss Fritzi Stifel, Wheeling, W. Va., vs. Miss "Billy" Holmes, Chigwell.
Miss Peggy Wattles, Buffalo, vs. Miss M. Mearns, West Lancashire.
Miss Marian Bennett, New Britain, Conn., vs. Mrs. H. Quedalla, Walton Heath.
Mrs. D. C. Hurd, Philadelphia, vs. Mrs. F. Cautley, Chanet.
Mrs. T. J. Morris, New York, vs. Miss K. Garnham, Nazeing.
Miss Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J., vs. Mrs. R. Wynne, Rotterham.
Mrs. H. A. Martelle, Hartford, Conn., vs. Miss Diana Fishwick, North Foreland.
Miss Edith Quier, Reading, Pa., vs. Miss D. Marshall, North Shore.

Second round pairings with byes in first round:

Miss Rosalie Knapp, New York, vs. Miss M. White, Roehampton.
Miss Glenna Collett, New York, vs. Miss M. Beard, Ferndown.
Mrs. Lee W. Mida, Chicago, vs. Miss Barbara Millar, Wentworth.
Mrs. Leo G. Federman, New York, vs. Mrs. Douglas Grant, Canterbury.
Miss Virginia Holxderber, Baltimore, Md., vs. Miss Phyllis Lobbett, North Hampshire.
Miss Grace Barclay, Boston, vs. Miss D. Stanhope, Royal Mid-Surrey.
Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, vs. Mrs. C. R. Taylor, Colwyn Bay.
Mrs. Stewart Hanley, Detroit, vs. Miss V. Branwell, Gloucester.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Alabama P. I. 3, Florida 2.
Amherst 2, Brown 1.
Birmingham Southern 6, Howard 4.
Colgate 10, Wesleyan 3.
Gettysburg 5, Swarthmore 0.
Holy Cross 8, Princeton 3.
Illinois S. N. 8, Illinois Col. 5.
Kansas State 10, Kansas 1.
Kentucky 8, Vanderbilt 4.
Knox 13, Augustana 2.
Maine 4, Bowdoin 1.
Mass Aggies 7, Middlebury 5.
Michigan 2, Syracuse 1.
Millikin 4, Wabash 1.
Minnesota 5, Indiana 4.
Newport T. S. 26, Muhlenberg 2.
Oglethorpe 7, Georgia 6.
Oklahoma 6, Nebraska 5.
Pennsylvania 10, New York 4.
Quantico 10, St. Bonaventure 9.
So. California 4, St. Mary's 3.
So. Carolina 7, West Virginia 5.
St. John's 5, Long Island 1.
Texas 10, So. Methodist 4.
Virginia P. I. 10, North Carolina 4.
Wisconsin 4, Chicago 0.
Wisconsin 4, Chicago 0.

EASTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Springfield	5	2	.714
Hartford	4	2	.667
Providence	4	3	.571
New Haven	4	3	.571
Bridgeport	3	3	.500
Allentown	3	3	.500
Albany	2	3	.400
Pittsfield	2	5	.200

RESULTS FRIDAY

Springfield 12, Albany 3.
New Haven 14, Providence 2.
Bridgeport 9, Allentown 6.
Hartford 2, Pittsfield 0.

MALONE WINS FOR CHICAGO

Pitches Fine Ball to Defeat Reds—Pirates and Robins Victorious

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	4	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	6	1	.857
Chicago	6	5	.545
Philadelphia	3	3	.500
Boston	2	3	.400
St. Louis	4	6	.400
Brooklyn	2	5	.286
Cincinnati	2	6	.250

RESULTS FRIDAY

Brooklyn 5, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 1.
Chicago 6, Cincinnati 5.
New York-Philadelphia (cold).

The Chicago Cubs, champions of the National League, moved up into third place on Friday by virtue of their 12-inning victory over the Cincinnati Reds at Chicago, the score being 6 to 5. Malone was in the box for Manager McCarthy and performed in fine style to win his second game of the season. Although the score shows that he allowed 13 hits, he did well to keep them scattered. Lucas, pitching star of the Reds who won 19 games last season while losing 12, started for Manager Howley, but was replaced in the eleventh inning by Johnson, who finished the game.

The bulk of the Chicago attack was taken care of by Heathcote, Wilson and Beck, each of whom made three hits. Heathcote, making his first appearance in the lineup this season, hit a home run, a triple and a double, while Wilson hit a homer. Beck's record was a perfect one for the day, getting his three hits in three times up.

The Pittsburgh Pirates opened their home season at Forbes' Field, Pittsburgh on Friday, by defeating the St. Louis Cardinals, 6 to 1. The game was featured by the hitting of Flagstead and Hafey, each of whom hit home runs. The one made by the latter is said to be one of the longest ever hit out of the home park. Engle, who took Captain Traynor's place at third base, made three hits in five times up, including two doubles.

Kremer, veteran Pirate pitcher, did the box work for Manager Ens. He allowed the Cardinals eight scattered hits and, as the score shows, only one run. Sherdel, another veteran of high standing, started for the losers, but was replaced by Haid in the seventh inning. The latter failed to give the Pirates a hit while he was in the box, but it was too late to save the game.

With Vance pitching in his usual fine form, the Brooklyn Robins defeated the Boston Braves 5 to 1. The veteran allowed the Boston batters only three hits in the nine innings, two of which were made by Welsh, the Braves' center fielder. The Brooklyn batters hit timely and deserved to win quite easily. Cantwell started in the box for Manager McKechnie, but was rather wild in the opening inning and let the Robins score twice. He was relieved in the fifth by Robert Smith, who finished the game and held the winners to two hits and no runs. Bissonette did the best hitting for Manager Robinson, while the longest drive of the game was made by Wright, also of Brooklyn.

The game scheduled at Philadelphia between the Giants and Phillies was postponed because of cold weather. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—	6	15	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—	5	13	1

Batteries—Malone and Hartnett; Lucas, Johnson and Gooch, Sukeforth. Losing pitcher—Lucas. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Clarke. Time—2h. 28m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	x—	6	10	0
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	8	3

Batteries—Kremer and Hemsley; Sherdel, Haid and J. Wilson. Losing pitcher—Sherdel. Umpires—Pfirman, Jorda and Quigley. Time—1h. 33m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—	5	11	1
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	3	0

Batteries—Vance and Picinich; Cantwell, Smith and Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Cantwell. Umpires—Reardon, McGrew and Moran. Time—1h. 51m.

WISCONSIN DEFEATS CHICAGO NINE, 4 TO 0

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Playing a more finished brand of baseball, University of Wisconsin defeated University of Chicago, 4 to 0, in a "Big Ten" championship race contest here Friday. The Badgers gained eight hits from the delivery of W. J. Urban '31, right-handed Chicago veteran, and the hits were turned to good account with the aid of erratic fielding by the Maroons.

Arthur Sommerfield '32, in his first Conference game for Wisconsin, pitched steadily, allowing only eight hits and striking out as many batters. Sommerfield was ably backed by the fielders, especially when Capt. M. F. Holahan '30, Maroon captain and shortstop, tried to stretch a double and error into a home run and was caught at the plate. For Wisconsin the second baseman, H. F. Ellerman '30, led the hitting with two safeties, one a triple. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Wisconsin	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—	4	8	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	6	2

Batteries—Summerfield and Griswold for Wisconsin; Urban and Wingate for Chicago.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	8	2	.800
Chattanooga	8	3	.727
Birmingham	8	3	.727
Mobile	5	6	.455
New Orleans	4	6	.400
Little Rock	4	7	.364
Nashville	3	7	.300
Atlanta	2	8	.200

RESULTS FRIDAY

Little Rock 7, Nashville 6.
Birmingham 11, Mobile 3.
New Orleans 3, Atlanta 3.
Memphis 11, Chattanooga 5.

WESTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pueblo	7	1	.875
Denver	5	3	.625
Oklahoma City	5	3	.625
Wichita	5	3	.625
Omaha	4	3	.571
Des Moines	2	6	.250
Topeka	2	6	.250
Saint Joseph	1	6	.143

RESULTS FRIDAY

Omaha-St. Joseph (rain).
Oklahoma City 5, Denver 1.
Wichita 9, Pueblo 2.
Topeka 7, Des Moines 1.

Three Unlaunched America's Cup Defenders Being Painted

Next Launching Expected to Be About May 3, When the Weetamoe Is Due to Go Overboard—Whirlwind for May 10

The three unlaunched America's Cup defenders, Weetamoe, Whirlwind and Yankee, have reached their painting stages and within a few days will have taken on the hues in which they will make their appearances in the strenuous contests the coming summer. As Manager John S. Lawrence has discarded his buff and blue color scheme for the Yankee, all four yachts will come to the line with white topsides, with the three metal yachts showing golden underbodies and the Whirlwind green beneath the water line.

Although no date has been fixed for the launching of the Weetamoe, it looks as if the Crane boat would make her initial splash about May 3, when there is a five-foot noon tide in Bristol Harbor. On the other hand it is unlikely that either of the yachts at Neponset will go overboard before the full moon tides of the second week in May.

None of the managers of these three yachts seems at all concerned over the fact that the Enterprise, is getting farther and farther to windward in her setting up exercises in western Long Island Sound, but the early commissioning of the Vanderbilt-Aldrich boat has made her a decided favorite among the experts, for final selection—that is at this stage of the game.

The deck of the Weetamoe is finished, her hatches and skylights are in place and her battery of winches lined up on what might be called her gun deck. Above the waterline her white topsides show the lap seam construction of the Enterprise, but below the plates are butted, making the joints smooth. A few feet to starboard in the shop which the Enterprise vacated two weeks ago rests her long mast, with the end sticking out over the dock, and work has been started on her second spar.

A few days ago the Weetamoe was officially measured by Prof. Harold W. Webb of Columbia to make sure that her hull and displacement will be in exact proportion to her sail area, in order that she may qualify as a Class J or 76-foot rating sloop.

The Yankee is all but done. A couple more coats of white paint to her upper body, the riveting of her name and hailing port, Marblehead, to her handsome counter, and the hope of Boston will be ready to glide into the placid waters of the Neponset. If the Whirlwind was out of the way the Lawrence-Paine-Hovey yacht could easily fulfill expectations and be in commission at Marblehead by May 10.

Blocking off the Yankee has been due to a number of unforeseen and apparently unavoidable circumstances. Her contract was signed before that for the Whirlwind, and she bears the yard number 1049, while the Herreshoff yacht is 1050. It was confidently expected that the latter would be finished two or three weeks ahead so the Paine boat was started farther up the shed. But some of the steel frames of the Whirlwind did not meet with the approval of the Lloyd inspectors, and an entirely new set had to be designed and fashioned which added just enough to delay completion until a week or more after her shopmate was finished. Manager Oxner and Mr. Lawrence have been pondering over the problem of shifting the Whirlwind a trifle to port, in order to give the Yankee room to reach the sea, but it appears to be too hard a nut for even the veteran yardmaster to crack. So the Yankee will have to wait.

The hatched deck of the Whirlwind was laid a few days ago, and resembled the well-known webframe construction which the younger Herreshoff has used in many of his yachts. It will be covered with heavy canvas as was done in the building of the Class M sloop Istelena.

The date of the launching of the Whirlwind has been fixed tentatively as of Saturday, May 10, when there is a 10-foot morning tide in the Neponset. Manager Oxner began building the ways a few days ago under the Thorn-Hammond boat, but it will take at least five days to shift them to the Yankee, after the Whirlwind has slipped out of the shed. All four cup defenders being white above the water line, about the only marks to distinguish them to an ordinary spectator, will be the figures in the mainsails, their position in the broad sheet of canvas and the private signals on the leech. The Weetamoe is J 1, Yankee J 2, Whirlwind J 3 and Enterprise J 4. The Weetamoe will fly the blue pennant with its yellow tip of manager and skipper George Nichols. The Yankee will sail under the red swallow tail with its black bow and arrow of Manager John S. Lawrence, the Whirlwind will carry the colors of the clipper ship for which she was named, a swallow tail with a broad white horizontal stripe between two blue stripes, and a perpendicular stripe of white on the luff. The Enterprise will float Harold S. Vanderbilt's white swallow tail, with its blue crossed bands and red star near the luff.

The challenger will fly her yellow flag with its green Shamrock from her masthead in accordance with the European custom. She will also appear with green topsides as did the Shamrock II, 29 years before, and which would probably have lifted the cup then and there had it not been for the consummate skill of the Scotch-American skipper of the Columbia, the redoubtable Capt. Charles Barr, one of the last of the country's great professional sailing masters.

RECORD BROKEN IN 133-MILE BOAT RACE

NEW YORK (AP)—J. E. Wilkinson, Boston driver, won the annual 133-mile boat race from Albany to New York and set a new record of 3h. 25m. 3s.

Wilkinson, piloting a little orange outboard called the Flash, whizzed over the finish line at the Colonial Yacht Club at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street with a lead of more than a mile over his nearest rival. Not another boat was in sight when he came roaring down the river to win and break the previous mark set last year by Jacob Dunnell of Philadelphia at 3h. 36m. 40s.

As he brought his tiny craft to the wharf amid cheers, Wilkinson smiled and related how he was the last of all the contestants to leave the starting line at Albany. He did not take the lead until the last three miles and was not among the three leaders at Nyack, 20 miles from the finish and James Millien of St. Louis who was leading at that point was never a contender in the closing stages of the test.

Frank James of Toronto, driving an outboard labeled "C 40," was the second finishing and he too broke the record, being timed at 3h. 29m. 28s.

Wilkinson is a class 3, or professional, driver, while James is an amateur. Accordingly Wilkinson collected a prize of $500 in gold, while James received a gold cup as the first amateur to finish.

Harry Johnson, a professional from New Haven, Conn., finished third in the "D 305," another speedy outboard and he too broke the record. He was timed at 3h. 34m. 50s.

Jerry Reed, a professional from Fisher's Landing, N. Y., was fourth in 3h. 40m. 6s. Fifth place went to Dave Hundertmark, an amateur from Penn Yan, N. Y., timed in 3h. 42m. 8s.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	6	1	.857
Buffalo	4	1	.800
Newark	3	2	.600
Rochester	3	3	.500
Toronto	3	3	.500
Reading	2	4	.333
Montreal	2	5	.286
Jersey City	1	5	.167

RESULTS FRIDAY

Jersey City 6, Toronto 3.
Newark 4, Rochester 2.
Reading 10, Montreal 2.
Buffalo at Baltimore, cold.

TEXAS LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Beaumont	11	5	.688
Shreveport	10	6	.625
Wichita Falls	8	7	.533
Houston	9	8	.529
Dallas	7	9	.438
Fort Worth	7	9	.438
Waco	6	10	.375
San Antonio	6	10	.375

RESULTS FRIDAY

San Antonio 6, Dallas 4.
Shreveport 2, Houston 1.
Fort Worth 8, Beaumont 7.
Waco-Wichita Falls (rain).

COEN WINS AT MONTE CARLO

MONTE CARLO (AP)—Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, won the A. K. Macomber trophy tennis tournament today for the second year, defeating a Parisian, Goldschmidt, in the final at 7—5, 6—4, 6—4. If he wins next year the trophy valued at $3000 will become his permanent possession.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULT

St. John's 13, C. C. N. Y. 1.

OREGON STATE WINS ANNUAL RELAY MEET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—The Oregon State Agricultural College defeated the University of Oregon, 6 to 2, in the annual relay track meet held at Eugene. A light rain fell throughout most of the meet and prevented fast times from being turned in. The summary:

440-Yard Relay—Won by Oregon State (G. K. Peterson '32, Millard Rodman '32, Johnson and Duane Kirk '32). Time—43.6s

Two-Mile Relay—Won by Oregon State (Paul Young '31, Alex Milton '31, Johnson, and William Mullin '32). Time—8m. 1.2s.

880-Yard Relay—Won by Oregon State (Johnson, G. K. Peterson '32, Duane Kirk '32 and H. R. Oglesby '30).

Shuttle High Hurdles—Won by Oregon State (Martin, Disbrown, R. W. Prentiss '32 and Durante). Time—1m. 4s.

Spring Medley Relay—Won by Oregon State (W. V. Gilmore '30, Thomas Cantine '32, Kenneth Chapson '31 and Claude Anson '32). Time—18m. 28s.

Distance Medley Relay—Won by Oregon (E. E. Siegmund '30, J. O. Gerot '31, R. V. Jennings '32 and R. A. Hill '31). Time—7m. 51.4s.

Mile Relay—Won by Oregon State (Elton Phillips '30, H. R. Oglesby '30, Johnson and Duane Kirk '32). Time—3m. 24.6s.

UNITED STATES DAVIS CUP hopes this year hinge on the showing of youthful players. However, three of "The Big Four," already officially named, represented their country in the 1929 Davis Cup campaign and moved ahead until they were stopped by France at Paris in the challenge round. These three "veterans" are George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, John W. Van Ryn of Orange, N. J., and Wilmer L. Allison of Austin, Tex.

The newcomer of the present squad is John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., who was named as a possibility in 1928 but failed to make the grade. Doeg replaces John F. Hennesey of Indianapolis, who is not available for the team this year.

The Davis Cup selectors, Joseph W. Wear, chairman of the cup committee, and Fitz-Eugene Dixon, nonplaying captain, have chosen R. Berkeley Bell of Dallas, Tex., and the University of Texas, as a substitute. Bell will return to college and his studies for this semester. Should the United States team win the American Zone finals, Bell will, by that time, be ready to sail with the team.

The other players repair to the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, near Philadelphia, where they will practice for the opening tie with Canada, to be played on the new championship court at the Philadelphia Country Club, May 15, 16 and 17.

All of the candidates are capable singles players. It is possible that Van Ryn and Allison will be chosen as the doubles team, since they are used to playing together, and Lott appears to be the best choice as No. 1 singles man.

If the team goes overseas, William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia may be asked to play, but Chairman Wear says he will not cross that bridge until he comes to it.

FENCING CAPTAIN ELECTED

Henry C. Cassidy '31 of Dedham, Mass., has been elected captain of the 1931 Harvard varsity fencing team subject to the approval of the committee on the regulation of athletic sports. He prepared at Dedham High School. He won his freshman numerals in fencing and in the past season was No. 2 man on the

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Artist in Travel

The Gentleman in the Parlour, by Somerset Maugham. London: Heinemann. 8s. 6d. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $3.

THE title comes from Hazlitt: "Oh! it is great to shake off the trammels of the world and public opinion—to lose our importunate, tormenting, everlasting personal identity in the elements of nature, and become the creature of the moment, clear of all ties—to hold to the universe only by a dish of sweetbreads and to owe nothing but the score of the evening—and, no longer seeking for applause and meeting with contempt, to be known by no other title than 'The Gentleman in the Parlour.'"

Even supposing the reader knows his Hazlitt well, he can hardly be expected to divine that Mr. Maugham's title conceals the account of a journey in Burma. However, the book is so good, and good travel books are so rare, that one willingly allows him his lettered mystery. He is a welcome signal that the artist in travel has not vanished and that the information-collecting Kodak-in-trousers is not having it all his own way. This nonchalant and discursive narrative of a journey to Mandalay, on mule through the forests to the Shan states to Bangkok, and by sea to Haiphong, informs by delighting. It has dignity and sensitiveness and is, in some respects, a real contribution to the literature of travel.

One does not put Mr. Maugham with the Tomlinsons and Hudsons, to whom every exotic scene appeared pregnant and portentous with drama. They are writers one admires; whereas Mr. Maugham, who cannot conceal the fact that he knows scores of people and who travels plainly, unobtrusively, smoothly, but at evident expense, one secretly envies. One feels that, if he has any of the inner conflicts or impetuous prejudices which make heroic figures of such travelers as Hudson, Tomlinson and Cunninghame Graham, the bland façade which the world knows as Mr. Somerset Maugham will skillfully conceal everything. He is inexpressibly satisfied with his Eastern world. There is nothing portentous about it; it is a comedy of manners and customs, touched here and there with a bit of problem play or a flare of melodrama; sentimental in no unpleasant sense, but not quite successfully urbane.

He is never tempted to burden one with information. He had constantly in memory the awful warning of a conversation with a certain Czechoslovakian tourist. He was one of those laborious men who work their way, like ants in the heat, from pagoda to pagoda, and who are virtual tape machines of information. He boasted that he could write a standard work on every country he had visited. Information, he said, was like the pin you pick up from the floor and stick in the lapel of your coat: you never knew when it might be useful. And to show that he was careful even about his similes, he turned up his coat and revealed four pins in a neat row. Such devotion was unanswerable; but, while the poor man was collecting his pins, he himself was being collected tidily into a story.

Mr. Maugham has the novelist's facility for seeing a man's life written in his face or in a few chance words, then for enticing his story from his lips. There are embellishments, no doubt. But the lonely men who sit in their boiled shirts in jungle bungalows, idealizing the suburb or the demesne they were only too glad to leave, are not entirely sentimentalized and conventional blurs. There is, for instance, a shrewd portrait of an Italian, whom Mr. Maugham found living alone in a jungle village. His note on those curious white men who voluntarily exile themselves in remote places and avoid people of their own race is a true piece of observation. When he takes a slice of life, he does it very neatly. There were the exuberant American circus proprietor and his wife, who had been traveling for 20 years up and down the East from Port Said to Shanghai with their menageries and merry-go-rounds. The novelist catches the two characters in a few words. The dialogue took place on the ship going to Haiphong, and they had been discussing Percy:

"'Who's Percy?'

"'Percy's our eldest son. There's a flying fish, Elmer. He's the oran-utan. Did he eat his food well this morning?'

"'Fine. He's the biggest oran-utan in captivity. I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for him.'

"'And what relation is the elephant?'

"Mrs. Wilkins did not look at me, but with her blue eyes still gazed indifferently at the sea.

"'He's no relation,' she answered. 'Only a friend.'"

There was a French governor aboard and one cannot resist the suspicion that, in recounting the farcical history of his marriage, Mr. Maugham has embellished to the point of invention; but the story ought to be true if it isn't. In Mandalay, on the other hand, he came upon a personage from real drama, whom every reader of Miss Tennyson Jesse's "Lacquer Lady" will immediately recognize. This person was the original "lacquer lady," who had been maid of honor to the Burmese Queen, and who was a not unimportant instigator of the British advance into Mandalay after King Thebaw's atrocities. Another story, that of Grosly, an Englishman gone to the dogs in a Chinese slum, is a grim and pitiful study, unmistakably accurate. But this is to take the plums from a book which is not often flat, facile or tedious and which ripples with the intricate animation of a vivid world. Mercifully, no illustrations break the author's illusion, but there would have been no harm in including a map.

V. S. P.

Freeing World Trade

Imperial Economic Unity, by Lord Melchett. London: George Harrap. 2s. 6d. net.

LORD MELCHETT, an industrial magnate who has been largely responsible for the fiscal program of the Conservative Party in Britain, sets forth in this small volume certain proposals for realizing his dream of a British Empire in which one section will no longer be prevented by tariff walls from trading freely with another.

Lord Melchett does not belittle the difficulties which have to be overcome. But he insists that prices could be lowered for the consumer and profits increased for manufacturer and worker alike if markets were big enough to enable large-scale production to be increased. His scheme, though drawn up to apply to British Empire states alone, bears also upon the similar problem of uniting the world as a whole economically.

Without interfering, therefore, with the right of what are in effect independent nations to develop their own resources, and also without dislocation of existing interests, he believes there is room for such mutually advantageous bargaining as would gradually bring about a greater measure of international free trade. He would have Britain use tariffs as counters in the negotiations for the securing of reciprocal advantages. He points out, however, that there are many cases in which nothing would be gained by such methods. He dissects the circumstances surrounding the production of manufactures and articles of natural origin in the various states of the British Commonwealth, to show to what extent progress along these lines is possible.

He relies, however, chiefly upon business men's co-operating internationally to stimulate and assist what is to the common advantage. And he ends upon a note of optimism. "There is everywhere," he says, "an expression of good will, a desire to explore, and the wish to find a solution. This being the case, I cannot but feel that the future of this movement and its successful issue must be assured."

Lord Melchett's little book may be studied with advantage, not only by those who would see business unity in the British Empire, but by a wider circle whose eyes scan a world horizon where the problem, even though vaster, is in its essential nature the same.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

The President's Got a Book

MR. HOOVER has just received, or is just about to receive, 500 books . . . The booksellers of America, apprehensive lest the President might be idle between naval conferences, decided to present this library to him . . . Each volume will have a bookplate: "From the Library of the White House at Washington; a gift to the Nation from the American Booksellers" . . . Thus any charge of disloyalty is discounted in advance by abstinence from that un-American term, "Ex Libris" . . . But do not take too literally the words, "A Gift to the Nation" . . . That is, do not act on the assumption that any citizen has access to all these books at any hour of the day or night . . . It's a free country, yes; but there is such a thing as property rights, my countrymen . . . To make certain that the President actually reads some, at least, of the books of which he is thus made steward, the donors explicitly declare: "It is not a library for reference, but for enjoyment" . . . Proving again that unfamiliarity with the rules of rhetoric need not prevent your having a generous heart . . . The booksellers before many homes" . . . Let us glance American home library," which they are confident will "serve as a model for many homes." . . . Let us glance at the list the committee of ten has selected . . . We regret that we cannot publish it in full, but that would be to make editorial laziness too evident . . . We observe that fiction, according to the best tradition, leads the list . . . We also observe that the list of contemporary fiction is nearly twice as long as the list of standard fiction, and is, indeed, much the most numerous section of the library . . . The compilers, obviously, believe that this is the most enjoyable branch of reading . . . But will the President, and all those American homes which are on the point of adopting this library, agree with them? . . . You will be interested to know also that "contemporary fiction" includes not only "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" and "The Voyage Out," but "Sentimental Tommy," "The Virginian" and "Ethan Frome" . . . "Contemporary" meaning, we take it, "within the memory of living men" . . . The biography shelf about equals in size the shelf for standard fiction; history, politics and world affairs take a little less space . . . The latter section is up-to-date with Clemenceau's "Grandeur and Misery of Victory" . . . Travel, poetry and essays are well represented; drama and "the arts, fine and applied," briefly . . . There is a list for boy and girl visitors to the White House which seems to omit nothing it should contain . . . Now that even the President has had his reading selected for him, perhaps the last objection to book clubs has been removed . . . The only trouble with either instance of paternalism is that it is paternal . . . Anyhow, the rest of us will rejoice that we're not President, because we can select our own libraries . . . In doing so, no doubt we shall be glad of the guidance lent us by the White House list and by the other kind of "library"; such as the Modern, which has just added to its list the plays of Tchekov, with an introduction by Eva Le Gallienne . . . Another interesting series is that entitled The World's Masters, published by The Studio in London and distributed in America by William Edwin Rudge . . . The two latest items are "Picasso" and "Matisse" . . . Each volume contains a brief critical note and, what is more important, a number of reproductions of paintings and sketches . . . A new scheme of cheap edition publishing is announced by Blue Ribbon Books, Inc., in which equal shares are owned by Dodd Mead, Harcourt Brace, Harper and Little Brown . . . They will contribute to the new company the cheap edition rights of their successful nonfiction titles and will also publish titles from non-member houses on the usual royalty basis . . . We can think of no reason why anybody should not now be familiar with "Journey's End" . . . It appeared first as a stage play, then the printed play was published (Brentano), next Stokes brought out the novelized version and now at last it has been reproduced as a talkie. . . Another play of great merit that has recently appeared in novel form is Sutton Vane's "Outward Bound" (Minton Balch) . . . "All Quiet on the Western Front," which, Little Brown announces, has sold 2,515,000 copies in 12 countries, has also been made into a film play . . . The old problem of theaters and books has engaged the attention of that lively literary commentator, the Princeton University Press Almanac, which points out that people not only spend more on theater tickets than they do on books, but that they "use very little discrimination in their selection of motion pictures, they use some in their choice of plays and a great deal in their selection of books" . . . "The public seems to have a feeling that a picture or a play which is good enough to produce must be worth seeing, but they are under no such illusion when it comes to books" . . . The Almanac sees the trouble and has a remedy. . . . Everybody, it points out, knows that there are too many publishers and too many books, and so the problem is to get rid of a lot of publishers and to make the others cut down the size of their lists . . . And it adds: "Try and do it" . . . You'd think the famous economic laws would take care of it, wouldn't you? . . . We don't know how to bring it about, but our slogan is, Fewer and Better Books.

Illustration by Rowland Hilder for the New Edition of Mary Webb's "Precious Bane" (Dutton).

The World War Blockade

The Naval Blockade, 1914-18, by Lieut. Louis Guichard. Translated and edited by Christopher R. Turner. London: Philip Allan. 15s. net. New York: Appleton. $3.50.

ALTHOUGH the blockade played a large part in the war, little has been written about it, and that lack has been severely felt. This gap is filled now by Lieutenant Guichard's book, which deserves to become a standard work on the subject. It is not easy reading, for the ramifications of the blockade spread, like a vast net, over the economic life of the whole globe. But Lieutenant Guichard gives a comprehensive picture of its workings. The first part of the book deals with the evolution of the blockade; the second with its particular workings in the case of each neutral, and the third with its effects on the central powers.

The title is, perhaps, the only weakness in the book, and yet no other title is possible. It was not a blockade in the strict sense of that word, meaning a cordon of cruisers isolating a port or coast. As Lieutenant points out, it was an "ecoonmic encirclement" of Germany. It was only in part a naval operation, and from the first there was a lack of unity in Allied policy. The French would have liked a definite juristical conception, to serve as a basis for the process of intercepting supplies, operated by a permanent Inter-Allied organization. The British preferred to make arrangements against re-export with "ad hoc" organizations in neutral countries, a system which the French evidently suspected offavoring British commercial interests (p. 73). In Great Britain the system gradually assumed the form of a vast process of bargaining against re-export. The British bargained with their control of bunker coal and jute and with the power, as a last resource, of intercepting and detaining neutral ships. Cruisers constituted merely one factor in an extraordinarily complex system. Sweden had no cruisers, but she bargained effectually with her monopoly of ball bearings, and her control of transit to Russia.

The urgency of circumtances swept the whole process of interception right out of the old channels of international law. A vast system of war trade intelligence loomed behind the business.

Drastic rationing was enforced on neutrals who, on pain of being refused supplies vital to their existence, had to bend before the storm of war. Their ships, so far from being given freedom of the seas, were taken out of their hands and chartered for allied use. In May, 1918, Sweden was forced to place 400,000 tons of shipping at the disposal of the Allies.

Norway worked for the Allies from the beginning of the war and lost 835 ships and 1162 sailors in the submarine war. The book brings out in strong relief the economic effects of the war, and should become indispensable to every war library and to students of economics. The English edition has a good index which is lacking in the original work ("Histoire du Blocus Naval"), but it is difficult to discover a sign of any original editing.

A. C. D.

Child of Classical Ballet

Theater Street—The Reminiscences of Tamara Karsavina, with an introduction by J. M. Barrie. London: Heinmann, 25s. net.

WHO first propounded the familiar thesis that the Russian is a temperamental creature, incapable of order, discipline and perseverance? Here, in this book, is its refutation. For here is the story of the Russian ballet, told by one of its exponents; and the moral—for this is an up-to-date story with an old-fashioned moral—is that the most characteristic expression of the Russian genius is the capacity for taking pains.

The material was, of course, most carefully chosen at the outset. Tamara Karsavina was the daughter of a premier danseur of the Imperial Theater of Petersburg. She never wavered in the choice of her profession.

A severe inspection awaited the aspirant for admission to the ballet school, and of the many who offered themselves few were chosen. The happy few—they were chosen at the age of 10 or thereabouts—were absorbed into the school, where for 10 years they were subjected to the most rigorous training and discipline. The school was situated in Theater Street, which gives its title to the book. Instruction in the complicated conventional steps of the ballet was tempered by education in the three R's and, later on, in elocution and acting. The appearance of the pupils was a matter of constant care; and we learn that there was concern over Anna Pavlova, whose figure was considered too slender.

The art which emerged from this training was essentially one of discipline and precision. Your true balletomane, or connoisseur of the ballet, had no use for brilliant improvisation. The most popular prima ballerina must be content to express her personality and charm by the perfect execution of a rigid tradition. It was the ideal of classical art, a matter not of impulse or inspiration, but of balance, proportion and dignity.

When Diaghileff took the Russian ballet to Paris in 1909, Europe was taken by storm, and not without reason. For was not Bakst his designer, Nijinsky his first danseur, and Karsavina his prima ballerina? But in Diaghileff's productions there was already an exotic modernist atmosphere, foreign to the classical tradition; and what Europe knew as the Russian Ballet caused many heart-burnings among balletomanes of the old school. For all Karsavina's personal devotion to Diaghileff, and although her most brilliant rôles were originated under his management, we infer that she, too, did not at heart quite approve. The tradition of Theater Street was too strong; she remained the child of the classical ballet.

Her memoirs are altogether human and yet, in a sense, curiously impersonal; for they are free from the personal gossip which sometimes passes as the main ingredient of stage reminiscences. The author mentions her husband without naming him. He was a member of the British diplomatic service; and she describes their perilous escape from Russia, through Murmansk, in the summer of 1918. On their arrival in England, she lays down her pen, leaving us with singularly pleasant impressions of a graceful dancer, and a gracious personality.

Tree Aristocrats

Aristocrats of the Trees, by Ernest H. Wilson. Boston: Stratford. $15.

WHEN Mr. Wilson, keeper of the Arnold Arboretum, writes about trees, he deals with a subject close to his heart. All his life he has fraternized with trees, not so much in parks and public places as on their native soil in America, Europe or the Far East. In his latest book Mr. Wilson epitomizes the knowledge gained from his many years of travel, and he has arranged it so that it becomes readily accessible to the amateur.

Never before has there been a book just like this. Mr. Wilson himself has never written such a book before, although he has many volumes to his credit. In "Aristocrats of the Trees" he reveals himself as a man of sentiment, imagination and delicate feeling as well as a practical working botanist. For example, his imagination is seen in his chapter headings; "Trees and the Heart of Man," "The March of the Ages," or "The Patriarchal Ginkgo." One might suspect these to be the titles of essays, but this is far from being the fact. Each chapter is replete with information, although interspersed with passages manifesting the author's depth of feeling, as when he writes:

"There is something friendly in a tree, friendly to man, to bird and to beast. From heat and cold alike it spreads a shielding crown of branch and leaf. To note at the approach of spring the melting snow around the base of a tree bole is to realize its warmth, and one has but to step beneath its shadow at midsummer to appreciate its cooling shade. Man everywhere is alive to the value of trees and their products in the arts and crafts of human affairs. Would that a tithe of this appreciation could be aroused for the tree's æsthetic charm."

A strange outburst for a man supposed to be a matter-of-fact botanizing traveler.

Australia Rich in Trees

In his early chapters the author wanders all over the world, making comments on the trees which stand highest in their respective lands. Mr. Wilson finds Australia particularly rich in trees, for, in the eucalyptus, she boasts the loftiest types known outside the realm of conifers. One of them, the Karri, has polished white and gray trunks which stand like marble columns in nature's cathedral. Yet North America has, in the sequoias, the giants of the tree world, outstripping all others in size. Leaping then to the Orient, the author describes the Oriental planes, which he calls the most wonderful deciduous-leaved trees planted by man. They are found in the grounds of the old Mogul palaces and temples, avenues and groves of giants 100 feet high and the trunks 20 feet in girth. In southern India the temple grounds are planted with the Benjamin fig tree, evergreen, with a monstrous trunk and pendant branchlets which hang down to the ground.

One might go on indefinitely discussing this fascinating chapter, but there are many other chapters equally interesting and informative, especially the one which deals with the trees of other civilizations, and the manner in which the older trees of the present day were distributed through the march of the ages Certain trees, like the ginkgo, the cedar of Lebanon, the elm, the yew and the maple are singled out for chapters of their own, and another chapter is concerned wholly with what Mr. Wilson calls the indispensable among the world's trees. He places the coconut palm in the van, saying that this tree supplies all the needs of millions of people. It is the outstanding feature of the tropics in both hemispheres, and every part has its uses. Next to the coconut he places the orange tree, following it with the apple, the para-rubber, date palm, bamboo, cocoa, olive and cinchona. The cocoa tree, para-rubber and cinchona are natives of the South American tropics. The orange is Chinese, the mango is from India and the date palm from North Africa.

Orange Highly Prized

In his travels Mr. Wilson has found that the orange is the most highly prized of the world's fruits; but, curiously enough, in the tropic proper the skin remains green in color even when the fruit is dead ripe. As a matter of fact, the orange is not happy in the tropics. It is essentially the fruit tree of the warm temperate parts of the world.

One would like to linger over the story of the para-rubber tree, which reads like a tale from the "Arabian Nights"; and that of the date palm, which is almost as absorbing. But, turning the pages, one comes to new, and perhaps more practical subjects, like those dealing with trees useful for streets, parks and gardens, those which have curious habits of growth, and the fruit and nut trees, rounding out a volume of conspicuous and lasting worth, which is made doubly attractive by 70 full-page illsutrations, some of which are breath-taking in their beauty. The book is beautifully printed and handsomely bound—a credit to the publisher as well as to the author.

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

Functionalism and Cubism

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

FUNCTIONALISM in architecture, as practiced by Prof. Peter Behrens and his pupils in Vienna, is exemplified in an exhibition recently opened at the Brooklyn Museum. As long ago as 1909 Professor Behrens built in Berlin for the General Electric Company a structure that abandoned traditional architectural recipés, and paid no heed to the cube and rectangle as the supposed necessary forms of construction in reinforced concrete. According to functionalism a building would be constructed from within, the exterior taking on a character expressive of the inner uses of the building.

Decoration, according to such a theory, would be inherent in the structure, and not consist of what is commonly known as ornament. Beauty, indeed, would reside within its own expressive mass, the minor harmonies being provided by the disposition of the windows in banks of patterns and by the balancing of soaring planes with dominant or subordinate horizontal planes.

Significant Exteriors

Joseph Urban, Viennese architect who has been working for some years in the United States, gave New York a taste of functionalism in his façade of Ziegfeld Theater. Here is a playhouse front that clearly symbolizes the use to which the interior is put. In its effect of offering a spacious entrance for spectators it successfully provides a transition from street to orchestra seat. Certainly the ensemble, once we have become accustomed to its logic, is satisfying. One cannot but instinctively prefer it to a long line of Broadway theaters that have so insistently the outer guise of Greek temples, apartment houses, garages, or office buildings that they must be incrusted with enormous electric signs declaring with expensive blatancy that a playhouse or cinema is inside.

That functionalism tends to symbolize in its outer aspects the inner uses of a building provides, perhaps, its strongest æsthetic appeal. Whether that theory of architecture can withstand the demand, commercially, that every cubic foot of space in a building that stands on land costing $100 a foot or more shall yield a profit is not altogether clear. Certainly beauty of a sort has been wrought in skyscraper construction, done under set-back laws that require receding planes in the mass of the building as it towers upward. Here are achieved forms not dictated by interior use but by arbitrary restrictions designed to prevent one building from affecting the rights of its neighbors to their share of light.

As to Sentiment

Functionalism, as illustrated in this exhibition from Vienna, would do away with further building of educational institutions in the United States in the forms of magnified southern mansions or enormous expansions of Georgian residences. That such further building is projected indicates how strongly romantic historical traditions persist in the face of the utilitarian need of a greater amount of light in schoolrooms than can be admitted by the small windows and large wall spaces incident to the customary building intended chiefly as a dwelling.

It would appear that modernism in architecture, logical though it is, will but slowly enfiltrate building customs that are so strongly intrenched in sentiment as those governing the erection of dwellings, and only tardily affect in designing commercial structures practices that appear to be so well fortified by profitable use of high realty values. However, such modernism, as exemplified in this functionalism exhibit, is bound to receive a growing consideration. Too many things in architecture, as in other arts, are being done as they are chiefly because they have long been done in that way. If this exhibition from Vienna simply stirs general thought on the subject of architectural design to questioning and testing the logic of the use to which a building is to be put, it will in itself function valuably.

The Cubists Again

Through April De Hauke & Co. are showing at their galleries 29 examples of cubism (period 1910-1913). From California has come for this show Marcel Duchamp's "Nude Descending the Staircase," which was the chief provocation of witty remarks when it was first shown some 17 years ago in the United States on tour with paintings by Matisse, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Cézanne and other modernists in a show of French post-impressionist art. Duchamp's painting was called "Avalanche of Shingles" and "Explosion in a Shingle Factory," among other things.

Artists brought up in the representational schools that then prevailed found the show either amusing or nauseating. Nobody remained indifferent to that exhibition. The open-minded admitted that Gauguin might bring back color to a painting would that had gone blonde since Monet's impressionism had become the mode; that Matisse had a sense of pure design; that Van Gogh reminded one that nature cannot be truthfully spoken of as inanimate; and that Cézanne was not to be denied in his declarations that trees and hills had depth as well as height and breadth.

Planes and Color

That phase of post-impressionism called cubism lasted only a few years, yet it performed a volcanic sort of service. To obtain imaginative freedom in composition—that is to escape from the literal copying of nature—the cubists dynamited natural forms and then put them together again according to theories of abstract beauty. The visitor to the De Hauke exhibition, once he has become accustomed to the dislocation of planes and the unresolved chaos in these pictures, will agree that the painters often succeed in their search for purity of form elements and loveliness of color for its own sake.

So these pictures are historic in interest, souvenirs of a violent laboratory experiment that helped to clear the studio air. Echoes of these pictures are to be seen today, for the elements which they isolated have become the materials with which many contemporary artists are working. Stanch academicians admit without a quibble that the modern impulse has given them many a useful hint about color, form and movement. Something like an extension of cubism was used by Augustus Vincent Tack in his recently completed murals for the Phillips Gallery in Washington, with their improvised forms and their abstract color logic.

Charles Burchfield

The current exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art includes a retrospective showing of water colors by Charles Burchfield indicating the strong original bent of this painter for fantastic inventions based upon themes from nature. An interior by Alexander Brook, the balanced rhythmic action of sculpture by Harold Cash, the pure color sense of Charles Goeller, and the emotional response to natural landscape of Joseph Pollett, are only a few incidents in the large and vital assembly of young talent in the museum's present showing of work by "46 painters and sculptors under 35."

Art Notes

The Newark Museum and the Newark Public Library have arranged a showing of paintings, sculpture, drawings and prints acquired during the last four years. These institutions have been unusually receptive toward young artists.

A daylight gallery has been added to the exhibition space of the Downtown Gallery, New York, with an opening showing of American modernists.

Maurice Sterne announces that the New Society, which has been inactive since the passing of one of its leading members, George Bellows, is to resume under the organization's original name, the Society of American Painters, Sculptors and Gravers.

Two great mural panels, recently completed by Eugene Savage for the Elks National Memorial in Chicago, are being shown at the Grand Central Galleries, New York.

Recent drypoints by Cadwalader Washburn, portrait studies made in France, Algiers, and India, form a strong showing of this artist's dramatic feeling for characterization in a current exhibition at Keppel's, New York.

For the benefit of young artists, 64 paintings were recently auctioned at the Opportunity Gallery, New York. The canvases were from shows held during the year at this gallery, and every painting was bid for, many at prices higher than those originally asked by the artist.

At a recent auction sale in New York $410 was paid by a dealer for the Currier and Ives print, "Winter in the Country: Getting Ice." For "Mersea Sunset," an etching by James McBey, $850 was paid by a buyer's agent. A water color by John Marin recently sold in New York for $4000.

London Exhibitions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—While Paris has been celebrating the centenary of the birth of Camille Pissarro by a great exhibition in the Musée de l'Orangerie, London has been enjoying the first really comprehensive exhibition held here of paintings by his gifted contemporary Berthe Morisot. The collection of her works at the Leicester Galleries reveals the charming personality of probably the greatest woman painter of the last century. Sister-in-law to Edouard Manet, Berthe Morisot is always said to have been much influenced by her illustrious relation, but the fact is that she was already an accomplished artist long before her sister Edna met Manet and became his wife. Both the young girls at an early age showed an aptitude for drawing, and in their girlhood had lessons from Guichard, a pupil of Ingres. Later they made the acquaintance of Corot and studied under his friend Oudinot at Pontoise.

The tender, delicate color which characterizes the early work of Berthe is a continuance in her own individual way of the tradition of Corot, and her very personal marines in particular soon attracted attention. They were greatly admired by Whistler and to some extent inspired some of his own treatment of seashore subjects. The beginning of the friendship between the Morisot and Manet families dates from 1865, the year in which Manet exhibited his famous "Déjeuner sur l'herbe" and "Olympie," and when Berthe was in her twenty-fifth year. But she herself had already exhibited at the Salon in the previous year. From 1865 onward Berthe Morisot worked largely in Manet's studio, and so came under the influence not only of this master but of all his circle, Degas, Camille Pissarro and Renoir especially.

While her relation to these masters is evident in her work, she is never a mere imitator of their paintings but preserves a distinct personality. Her touch is light as a feather, her sensibility to delicate color is exquisitely feminine, and in all her work there is a fragile charm that is irresistible. An exhibit of documentary as well as artistic value at the Leicester Galleries was the group of "Monsieur Manet et sa fille," seated upon the same green garden seat which Manet himself had painted with the same flowery background in his well-known "Garden at Rueil."

Nineteenth Century and After

At the new Savile Gallery, 29 Bruton Street, the fascinating Sickert exhibition has been succeeded by a well-chosen collection of English nineteenth and twentieth century drawings. Here again Mr. Sickert is a prominent contributor with his genre subject, "Camden Town" and his delicately penciled "Wellington House." A magnificent group of early and middle period drawings by John is a feature of the exhibition, while other drawings by the sculptors, Jacob Epstein and Frank Dobson, the rugged forcible drawing of a "Seated Woman" by Matthew Smith, the polished perfection of G. L. Brockhurst's pencil drawing, "The Artist's Wife," testify to the high accomplishment in this medium of British artists in the twentieth century. The nineteenth century drawings include an impressive black chalk study, "Mother and Child," by Alfred Stevens, masterly as if by some giant of the Renaissance, and some fine examples of Burne-Jones, Rossetti, Albert Moore, Beardsley and an early Turner.

Just as this small exhibition shows an excellence of achievement apt to be obscured by the unruly flood inseparable from a large mixed exhibition, so the genuine achievement of present-day painting in England is particularly well displayed in a current loan exhibition for a charity at Messrs. Knoedler's Galleries. Here is a beautiful romantic figure subject, "The Birdcage," painted some 20 years ago by Prof. Henry Tonks and looking even better now than when first shown at the New English Art Club. Here again is a delightfully atmospheric early Orpen, "Peach: Early Morning," with figures of paddling children deftly notated and all around illumined with pale but radiantly luminous color. Walter Russell's "Mrs. Forbes," G. L. Brockhurst's "Fabain," and Lavery's "Lady Norah Graham," are three beautiful portraits in three very different styles, while Steer's "Golden Valley," Sir Charles Holmes's "Outside the Walls," William Rothenstein's "Barn, Ricks and Cart," Charles Cinner's "Slieve Bignian," and D. Y. Cameron's "Frejjus," show a varied excellence in landscape painting. Clausen, Nicholson, Pryde, John, Sickert, Matthey Smith and Paul Nash are other artists well represented in this admirable loan exhibition.

"Excellent in Faith"

Meanwhile the summer exhibition of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors has just opened at 5a Pall Mall East, and here, even more, perhaps, than in the collections of drawings and oil paintings just mentioned, contemporary practice justifies itself. For, while the other two exhibitions are picked selections, works winnowed from many years, the Old Watercolor Society is putting before us only samples of its members' work during the last twelvemonth. Yet Cameron's well designed, rose-tinted "Hills of Skye," Francis Dodd's closely particularized, yet broadly handled "King's College School, Wimbledon," C. J. Holmes's green and silver scene, "On the North Esk," and Clausen's romantic "Moonlight" are works which would confer distinction on any exhibition. Laura Knight, Charles M. Gere, David Muirhead, Job Nixon, Oliver Hall and Robert Austin are others who maintain the standard of the exhibition by the charm and distinction of their contributions. Together these three exhibitions encourage a cheerful optimism regarding our contemporary art work, for each one of them shows a number of present-day achievements which would have to be recognized as excellent of their kind, judged by any standard of the past or present. It is the poorly selected, uneven, heterogeneous and huge art exhibition which sometimes causes pessimism about modern work. But if we judge each age by its best, as we ought to do, there is no need to be anything but proud of our painting and drawing in this twentieth century.

F. R.

D. W. Griffith is to reissue "The Birth of a Nation" film with a World War epilogue.

"THE STUBBORN STUD"

© Keystone, London

From a 15-Minute Sketch From Life by Miss Evelyn Rhind, 13-Year-Old Artist.

Four-Year-Old Artists

By FRANK RUTTER

London

SOME idea of how the world looks to childish eyes may be obtained by those who have forgotten, if they visit the Guildhall, where the 41st exhibition of the Royal Drawing Society is being held. Drawings and water colors by hundreds of children between 4 and 16 years of age approximately, from overseas as well as from all over Great Britain, are on view there. Artists and art lovers as well as parents and educationists will find the exhibition of the utmost interest.

The society was formed more than 40 years ago to promote the study of drawing in schools, with a view to helping the child's general education as much as to cultivating special talent. It keeps in touch with schools through its examination and exhibitions and especially by its system of issuing drawing books for the children's use at home. These books come up to headquarters three times yearly and their contents are criticized and advice is given by members before they are returned. In this way the child artists, no matter how isolated they may be so far as their homes are concerned, nevertheless can receive the stimulus and help that are so necessary to them.

The "Snapshot" Method

The most interesting work on view was that done according to the society's "snapshot" method. This method may be described as the reproduction from memory of impressions of scenes, incidents, objects, "or combinations of these, forming new and original creations or inventions." It is difficult to imagine a more fascinating pursuit for children, or one better calculated to develop powers of observation and a vivid memory. What emerges from a first survey of the innumerable drawings and water colors done according to this method is the interest shown by the majority of children in vigorous movement and their astonishing skill in indicating it either with pencil or brush. Many of them took animals in motion out-of-doors as subject matter for these "snapshot" drawings, and produced little water colors of horses galloping, dogs romping and such-like, which were full of life, boldly drawn, well placed on the paper and tellingly "composed." Color was not a very strong point, however. The schemes chosen were, now and again, somewhat unoriginal—but this is hardly surprising, considering the resources of a child's paint-box.

Word Impressionism

"Sense impressions" formed another small sub-section on these screens. The children, one gathers, were encouraged to express by imaginative designs whatever certain words suggested to them. A certain strain of symbolism was discernible in the best of these productions.

Another interesting screen was one arranged in accordance with a proposal of the society's president, Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, that the children should be encouraged to make drawings of whatever particularly appealed to them. The boy exhibitors concentrated on machinery, engines, steamships, bridges, tunnels, viaducts and such manly affairs; the girls on the social side of life—groups of their school companions, mainly. Most of these were also done from memory and showed much keen observation and skill in draftmanship.

Surface Description

Drawing and tinting of great delicacy were noticed in many of the plant studies, and here much of the drawing was done direct with the brush. The very young children (some exhibitors were only 3) excelled in "surface description," which is the term used by the society, one gathers, to denote explanatory detail. Thus infants of 3 and 4 made it quite apparent to the meanest discernment that their horses had tails and manes and that the engines they showed us were puffing out rolling clouds of smoke, while their omnibuses had clearly drawn stairs and usually a row of passengers as well to add to the illusion. This eye for characteristic detail belongs always to very young artists, but is not so often in evidence in later years. In the architectural section, however, attempts by some children to convey the actual nature of the material they were depicting were noted.

One fact that was impressed on the observer by a tour of the exhibition was how a tendency to produce imitative work increases with the ages of the artists. Quite little children gave evidence of originality and individuality even in their earliest scribbles, but the older students seemed sometimes to be drawing from memory of other drawings—book illustrations, posters, and so forth.

'Romeo and Juliet' at Civic Repertory

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

FOR the final production of the season at the Civic Repertory Theater, Eva Le Gallienne, the director, has chosen "Romeo and Juliet," with herself as Juliet. Long, blonde hair works such a romantic transformation in her appearance that one forgets during most of the evening such sophisticated characterizations as the young woman she plays in Ibsen's "The Master Builder."

Her Juliet is marked by intelligence from first to last. She attains to the impulsiveness of Juliet's emotions and makes believable her scenes of desperation after Romeo has been banished. There is about all Miss Le Gallienne's work in the theater an artistic integrity that would not allow her to use the conventional amber or rose-tinted spotlight in the balcony scene. Romeo and Juliet converse in cool moonlight, and dependence for effect rests with the well considered speaking of the lines, for the lovers are often seen in silhouette, or with parts of their faces heavily shadowed.

Humanizing Element

While this production does not emphasize the poetry or melody in Shakespeare's words, it does humanize every situation of the play, so that it becomes an intimate tragic story. This humanizing element will make up for the slight infelicities in casting that are to be expected in a production by a permanent company, where is not the wide choice of players for a part that is available in a theater that assembles a special cast for each play.

Contributing much to the intimate presentation is the replacement of the central section of the footlights by a platform, with steps leading down into the orchestra pit. These steps are used for many exits and entrances in the effective manner applied by Reinhardt in his production of "A Midsummer-Night's Dream." Juliet sits on these steps with the Nurse for their amlsing scene in which Juliet finally learns of Romeo's marriage plans, and a modern audience experiences the sort of close-up that was made possible for spectators by the forestage of Shakespeare's own time. More persons in the audience catch the point of the Shakespearean quips delivered under such conditions. Jokes have a queer way of evaporating into the wings and flies when delivered at the back of a deep stage set.

A Pleasant Impression

On the steps Romeo, Benvolio and Mercutio gather for their jesting, and a pleasant youthful impression do they make on the audience. Romeo is acted with earnestness and concentration by Donald Cameron. That he seems not quite the romantic type for the part may be the fault of the playgoer's memory of him in other sorts of rôles. Certainly he acted the banishment scene in the Friar's cell with force and frenzy. Mercutio was one of the high lights of the evening, as he always is when played with the gayety and point of J. Edward Bromberg's acting.

The dueling scenes were thrillingly done, having been carefully prepared by an expert in fencing. The scene of the Capulet ball is ingeniously staged on two levels, which permits the dancing to proceed in the rear while Capulet's dramatic encounter with Paris takes place in front. A staircase, used in some of the scenes, ingeniously designed by Aline Bernstein, adds to the spectacular possibilities of the ensemble incidents.

Leona Roberts as the worldly nurse, Sayre Crawley as the gentle friar, Jacob Ben-Ami as Escalus, Robert H. Gordon as Tybalt, Merle Maddern as Lady Capulet, and others of a long cast fill out the picture acceptably to a heartily applauding audience.

E. C. S.

Industrial Art of the Vikings

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Oslo, Norway

A PROFOUNDLY interesting collection of several hundred pieces of carved bone, whalebone, walrus tusk and ivory, cut in Norway between the years 500 to 1850, is being exhibited at the Museum of Industrial Art in Oslo. By far the most interesting part of the exhibition is the one containing specimens from the times of the later Vikings' raids (900-1100) and the following two centuries, the art showing during that period a decided character of its own.

Art in Norway was highly developed at an early period, as is seen in the splendid wood carvings on the Oseberg-viking ship, dated 800. The use of bone and horn in Norway goes back to the Stone Age. The earliest examples of bone and horn (about 500 A. D.) are beautifully shaped but quite plain implements, and it was not until after 900 A. D. that any development in carving bone took place.

As the Norwegian colonization expeditions penetrated farther and farther north, especially after the discovery of Greenland, walrus tusks began to be highly treasured as a material for carving. A series of magnificently carved objects has been preserved, dating from about 900 to 1200, such as small shrines, boxes, sword hilts, weavers' reeds, needles, and the like, richly ornamented with animal designs. These, however, might come from any one of the northern countries, and only a few of them are definitely traceable to Norway.

Influence of Roman Style

By the beginning of the thirteenth century, Norwegian industrial art began to show the influence of the southern Roman style, with such ornament as the winged dragon, lion and sundry curved leaf designs. A set of chessmen, made in Norway about 1200, is a history of culture in itself, the bishops being represented by clerical men and the knights by mounted horsemen, the king and queen are seated on thrones beautifully carved with dragon and vine ornaments. The figures have a monumental bearing and a profound seriousness that is impressive. They also illustrate the fact, often recounted in the sagas, that the ancient Norwegians had a great love for playing chess.

A Gothic crucifix of walrus tusk (circa 1250) is remarkable in original treatment of the expression in the figure.

Iceland Kept Old Way

Another, and perhaps the finest of the older Norwegian objects, is a traveling altar of walrus tusk, carved about 1300 and probably belonging to King Christian I. It is in the shape of an opened book, one page depicting in relief the story of the Virgin and the other that of Saint Olaf the King. The figures and ornaments are of French decorative Gothic, the details inclining toward the more homely style of early Gothic. The whole of it is most interesting and the figures are noteworthy for their vivacity and lifelikeness.

After the Reformation, Norway became increasingly dependent upon foreign designs, while Iceland continued the good old tradition in bone carving. Iceland maintained this throughout the Middle Ages, but no examples are now extant earlier than 1400. From 1450 to 1550 was a specially flourishing period in the art in Iceland. Besides small church sculptures in walrus bone, statuettes, house altars and plates, with pictures signifying peace in a mixture of late medieval and decorative Gothic Norwegian designs, a series of drinking horns splendidly designed were carved, many of which are exhibited. Only two of these horns still belong to Iceland, while some 25 of them are scattered all over northern Europe, set in magnificent foreign silver mountings, indicating that these objects may have been articles of export.

Early Use of Ivory

About this time ivory began to be used in Norway. The one greatest Norwegian artist in ivory carving was Magnus Berg (1666-1739) who, however, lived outside Norway all his artistic life. Practically all of his productions are in Denmark, Germany and England. The greater part of them are reliefs of Biblical subjects, treated in a picturesque and masterly way, the details are graceful and vivid, the figure scenes fine and inspired, but there seems to be no characteristically Norwegian traits in his art.

The exhibits for this exhibition have been borrowed from all over Europe. In the event that museum regulations forbade loans, plaster casts have been made, as in the case of the above mentioned set of chessmen, the original of which is in the British Museum.

This is one of a series of exhibitions showing the older history of Norwegian industrial art, earlier exhibitions having shown the glass industry, ceramics, and gold and silversmiths' work.

George M. Cohan is to make a spring revival in New York of his comedy of theater life, "The Song and Dance Man."

'Resurrection' on Soviet Stage

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Moscow

IF THE first half of the Moscow theatrical season was marked by the appearance of a number of plays dealing with contemporary life, with special emphasis on the five-year-plan of national economic development, classical plays came into greater prominence during the last months of the season.

One of the most interesting of these classical productions was Tolstoy's "Resurrection," adapted for the stage by F. F. Raskolnikov (formerly head of the Fine Arts Department of the Commissariat for Education and now Ambassador to Estonia) and played by the Moscow Art Theater. "Resurrection," given in this way, had a double coat of moral propaganda, because Tolstoy himself, when he wrote this novel, had undergone his transformation from a purely literary artist into a moral philosopher, and Mr. Raskolnikov, in an interview granted to this writer, gave the following explanation of his method in adapting the work to the Soviet stage:

"I preserved and emphasized those aspects of Tolstoy's work which brought out the class inequality and injustice of the Tsarist régime, while rejecting the elements in Tolstoy which would be considered harmful from our present-day standpoint."

The result of this adaptation, in this writer's opinion, was somewhat uneven in general dramatic effectiveness. One could scarcely praise too highly the court scene, which, incidentally, represents one of the best passages in the novel. The magnificent capacity of the Art Theater for ensemble acting has seldom been seen to better advantage; and the atmosphere of the stiff court of the days of Alexander III was reproduced not only in such minor details as the old-fashioned costumes and uniforms, but in every tone and gesture of the actors.

The high level of the court episode was not, however, consistently maintained throughout the play, which, in Raskolnikov's version, was extremely long, lasting about five hours. Some of the scenes lacked organic unity and it was not always possible to overcome what is perhaps the main handicap in preparing a dramatic version of such a novel as "Resurrection"—the predominance in the original work of reflection over action.

Raskolnikov introduced a novel element into the play by providing a special figure, entitled "From the Author," and intrusting the rendition of this rôle to that subtle, eloquent and impressive actor, Vassily Katchalov. In this capacity Katchalov fulfilled a double function; he supplied missing links between the scenes by reading explanatory passages from the novel and in places he essayed the more difficult and delicate part of expressing the unspoken thoughts of the repentant hero, Nekhludov.

Here again one felt that the effectiveness of the innovation was uneven. Some of Katchalov's readings in his finely modulated voice were fascinating by their sheer beauty of intonation. One occasionally experienced a weirdly gripping emotion when the actor who played the part of Nekhludov sat silent on the stage while Katchalov declaimed his thoughts of remorse and resolution to change his way of life. But there was perhaps a little too much of this extraneous comment; and if the success of the experiment was doubtful, even with the genius of Katchalov at the author's disposal, one felt that it would almost certainly fall flat and constitute an intolerable drag on the dramatic action if intrusted to the execution of a less gifted actor.

W. H. C.

A loan exhibition of paintings by Rembrandt is to be held at the Detroit Institute of Art beginning May 2. At least 70 canvases are to be shown, supposed to be more than half of this artist's work owned in the United States.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

A. H. Persch, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Nellie S. Andersen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Jennie Whiddon, Dothan, Ala.
Mary Fountain, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Jennie O. Geraghty, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Sarah J. Shannon, Portsmouth, N. H.
Edith M. Shannon, Portsmouth, N. H.
Mrs. Edith H. Waterman, Milwaukee, Wis.
Effie Phiscator, Detroit, Mich.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

A Place in the Sun

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

IT WAS not a Latin but a Teutonic poet-philosopher who dreamed of "a music that is super-German, which, unlike other music, would not die away, nor pale, nor grow dull beside the blue and wanton sea, and the clear Mediterranean sky. . . . Only from time to time perhaps there would flit over it the longing of the sailor for home, golden shadows and gentle weaknesses, and toward it would come flying from afar the thousand tints of the setting of a moral world that men no longer understood, and to these belated fugitives it would extend its hospitality and sympathy."

In its characteristic, rather high-flown way this passage of Nietzsche's expresses the reaction which some occasionally feel against an art that seems perpetually to get entangled in the thorns of intellect and philosophical theory. To those of us reared on the great German tradition—too often enveloped in Gothic gloom—the obvious means of escape is via France to the South, to Italy and Spain. There the life of music is simpler, happier and less introspective. Sound seems to reflect the sunshine; rhythms become gayer and colors more vivid. Rolland, in a familiar but felicitous phrase, says that perhaps one of the greatest charms of Strauss's art is that we are able to watch the rent in the dark clouds of German polyphony, and see shining through it the smiling line of an Italian coast and the gay dancers on its shore. But to an ear attuned to the South, Strauss remains a German tourist. The strange thing is that Latin composers, like those of Anglo-Saxon countries, sometimes disguise themselves as foreign tourists in their own land, and in their music we actually hear them attempting to view the musical life around them with their noses deep in Baedeker.

A Spanish Program

When the British Broadcasting Corporation devoted a recent Symphony concert to Spanish music one set out with the zest of catching the Blue Train. The program included Turina's "Danzas Fantasticas," Manuel de Falla's "Nights in the Gardens of Spain" and Oscar Espla's "La Noche Buena del Diablo," a scenic cantata after a popular children's legend, in which with one exception the vocal part had vanished. The program was completed by a Rondo from Rossini's "La Cenerentola" and a Cavatina from the same composer's "Il Barbiere di Civiglia," sung by Conchita Supervia, a Spanish prima donna making her first bow to an English audience.

To the Anglo-Saxon listener the first attraction of Spanish music is, of course, its national color. And what could be more fascinating than the flavor compounded of such ingredients as a folk song derived from primitive church music and the Oriental melodic and rhythmical formations left by the Moorish invasion, a folk song whose very heart-beat is in the throb of the guitar? This is not the place to scrutinize more closely the musical substance which nourished Felipe Pedrell, Albeniz, Granados, de Falla, Turina and the modern Spanish school. It is enough for the ordinary listener to forget his northern tradition, make the most of an exotic savor and leave it at that. The intellectual who demands from music the diversions of philosophy and literature may protest that he finds little more to occupy him than in the art of La Argentina the dancer. But to those who bring to music the æsthetic perception of rhythm and color and prefer an æsthetic emotion to logic, the simplest of Spanish rhythms is often enough to unlock a door leading to enchantment.

As Dull as Shelley's Peter

Oscar Espla, the program told us, won an important prize for composition in Vienna at the age of 23, when he was already a qualified civil engineer and a doctor of philosophy. "It is thus no mere figure of speech to call his music intellectual." In "La Noche Buena del Diablo," however, one found little to justify this deduction. Intellectualism in music is of a different order to that demanded by engineering and philosophizing, although to the artist it may seem equally tedious. Perhaps the work suffered from its rearrangement. A cantata in which the voice is heard only once smacks too much of "Hamlet" without the Prince of Denmark. Like Shelley's Peter, Espla's Diablo was "dull—oh so dull, so very dull! dull—beyond all conception dull."

The Turina and de Falla works are now too familiar for criticism. Turina gives us vivid, picturesque Spain and de Falla, even in his lighter moods, something of its grave and passionate nobility.

A Virtuoso of the Voice

Not often today does a prima donna run off with the honors, as well as the flowers and applause, of an orchestral concert. Yet Conchita Supervia managed to do this with a couple of old operatic arias. Here is a virtuoso of the voice with a voice of unusually interesting character. Aubrey Beardsley once described somebody as having chin after chin. Supervia has voice after voice, for she covers a range usually divided between a soprano and a low mezzo. It is astonishing to hear coloratura passages, fallen perhaps a major third from their high estate, performed with such mastery and with each note retaining its proper value as a unit. Many coloratura singers do not deign to recognize the notes they cast their slurs on. Perhaps the decay of singing started when singers began to sacrifice technique and beauty of tone to emotion—emotion is cheap and plentiful, whereas to acquire technique and tone costs a lot of time and labor. Supervia made one understand why tears came into our fathers' and grandfathers' eyes when they spoke of the great singers of the past. Supervia is the finest vocal artist who has visited us in a long time.

Perez Casas, who conducted, was perhaps unfortunate in his program. His self-effacement was almost too complete, and to many people a modest conductor seems a flat contradiction in terms.

Shanghai Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI—The Shanghai Municipal Symphony Orchestra is about to conclude its tenth season of concerts in the International Settlement. It has been brought to a standard of high excellence through the unflagging labors and zeal of its organizer and conductor, Mario Paci, sometime an orchestra leader in Florence, but for many years a resident of Shanghai.

The Shanghai orchestra, which gives Sunday afternoon concerts in the Town Hall during the cold season and on frequent weekday evenings in the parks during the summer, is composed of some 50 musicians, many of them virtuosi. The larger number are Russian emigrés; some, former members of notable organizations in Tsarist Russia. There are also Germans, Italians, French and one or two Japanese. The personnel has, of course, changed somewhat from time to time, but the nucleus of the organization has worked with Maestro Paci from the start. Several also play in the Shanghai Municipal Band, which likewise is under the Florentine master's direction. This band gives concerts on summer afternoons in the Bund Gardens and on summer evenings in the parks.

The range of the Shanghai orchestra's programs is that of a European orchestra and there are always available, out of the blended populace of Greater Shanghai, competent soloists of many nationalities, more especially, of course, Russian. Visiting artists also appear frequently. Admission to all the concerts is at a nominal charge, the expense of the organization, which is large, being borne out of the rates.

Hans Barth at His Quarter-Tone Piano. Photograph by Bettina Winston, N. Y.

A Quarter-Tone Composer

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

EAR and eye, to get an impression and a conviction that counts artistically, must find things in some sort of ordered grouping. The one demands to hear sounds, and the other to see lines and colors, presented in clear pattern and intelligible balance, before it will admit having received a message of any value or interest. That, if the modern composer or painter will think so, without too constrainedly or too imitatively thinking so, is what matters in a piece of music or a picture. Not that I wish to have my generalization too widely apply. Suffice for me to have it include concerns of the concert hall only, leaving out of its embrace those of the exhibition gallery. Enough as it touches Debussy, never minding Monet. If I'm begging questions, let me confine myself to "Pelléas et Mélisande" and works in tone; only the ordinary privileges of analogy and comparison shall I desire with regard to the "Nymphéas" of the Tuileries and productions in tint.

To address ourselves to a particular subject, suppose we take that of quarter-tones.

Would you, perchance, care to know in an intimate sort of way what quarter-tones are like? Visit, then, the studio of Hans Barth. There you will find a quarter-tone piano, on which may be played any succession of notes in the form of melody, and any combination in the form of harmony, that a pair of hands manipulating a couple of keyboards can compass.

Who devised the instrument?

Mr. Barth himself, and got a piano company to build it for him; one frame of strings superposed upon another, and one action set above the other, after the fashion of the manuals of an organ.

Indeed! Ingenious man!

On the contrary; merely a pianist, who happens also to be something of a realist. Some time ago, he indicated to a certain manufacturing organization what he wanted done. He was told by the engineers in charge, and told with all possible decision and definiteness, that the little mechanism he had a fancy for could not, by any craft or cunning of man, be constructed.

He went to a second firm with his plans, and said:

"Get out your tools. I'll pay."

Easy to understand how it works; actually, a double-decked clavier, the upper series of wires having a pitch more acute than the lower series by one-fourth of a tone. To an arm quick at the rise and fall, like Mr. Barth's, and to a finger agile at the strike, like his, quarter-tone performance offers no great embarrassment.

Quarter-tones, granted, are by no means an absolutey new resource, inasmuch as they have always been available on instruments of the violin family and have been at the command, too, of singers. Nor can they be called altogether a keyboard novelty. Quarter-tone pianos of a more or less practical sort were heard of before Mr. Barth's began to be carted about from town to town and shoved on the platforms of concert halls. But Mr. Barth possesses other zeal than that of the exhibitor of an acoustic curiosity. He completes his challenge by asserting himself as a quarter-tone composer. Having appeared here in public recital presenting solo pieces of his own for the quarter-tone piano, and having appeared also in Philadelphia bringing out a concerto of his for quarter-tone piano and string orchestra, he begins to demand pretty serious notice.

To get a close acquaintance with quarter-tones, visit, I said, Mr. Barth in his studio. Ah! but that, after all, does not do it. You may listen to explantation and you may attune yourself to illustrations; you only know in the end, what you were reasonably sure of in the beginning, that twice 12 is 24. Æsthetically speaking, you are just where you were before, except as you happen to take pleasure or not in the rhythms, tunes, and chords that Mr. Barth writes.

Contemporary Russian Music

XII—Gregory Krein

By LEONID SABANEEV

Moscow

GREGORY KREIN is the third composer to be produced in a family which has given us as many musicians as the Bach family. To the three composers (Alexander, Gregory and Julian) we must add, to complete the picture, David Krein (one of the finest Russian violinists) and Eugène, the conductor—all of the one family.

Personally I am strongly in sympathy with Gregory Krein's productive work. He is a musician of keen perception, immense delicacy, and rare invention. Apart from all this, he is a genuine artist who is not of this world; perpetually in a state of distress, like Beethoven and Schubert, never able in all his 50 years to find a permanent anchorage. He is a typical specimen of the musical romantic, as his life and work prove.

Gregory Krein is a great musician and a composer possessed of an unusually powerful imagination, but I am convinced that he will never become famous, because this self-contained and exacting artist will not stoop to contrive a career for himself. His work has features common to that of his brother Alexander, who is better known and more popular but is perhaps less refined and has a less finished technique. Gregory Krein is an impressionist, a musician who has devoted himself to cultivation of unusual harmonic effects, in which he sees his vocation. In justice to him it must be said that many of his harmonies and chords were actually introduced into music by him, introduced prior to Debussy and Scriabin, but not then appreciated.

His musical tissue is perhaps the most exquisite in Russian music after Scriabin's; his thoughts are always noble and refined; his Hebraism is a natural tribute to his Jewish origin and has far more nobility and refinement than his brother Alexander's decorative and categorical Hebraism. But his work is as yet unknown, it has not found its way to the general mass of the public.

Yet this great and lonely composer is worthy of attention; for upward of 30 years he has been writing music without any commercial or egotistical aims, and amongst his works are many pearls of inspiration. It will suffice to mention his vocalises and his chamber music, his songs, and especially his latest works in the orchestral sphere: "The Song of David" and "Saul and David," exquisite impressionist pictures, full of originality and a rare tonal beauty, and at the same time permeated with a genuine national feeling. The musical world ought to acquaint itself with Gregory Krein's work.

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

Boston Orchestra

Even on his last program but one of the season, the indefatigable Koussevitzky must introduce a novelty. Thus the Boston Symphony Orchestra, at its concert of April 25, made public for the first time anywhere the Second Symphony of Vladimir Dukelsky, that young Russian expatriate whose First Symphony and whose Suite from the ballet, "Zéphr et Flore," had previously been unfolded to us by Dr. Koussevitzky. The composer is that irresistible young man who was "discovered" by Diaghileff, who writes "musical thrillers" under an assumed name, who has appeared in vaudeville and who has let it be known that he "hates all 'modernism,' but loves being modern." A very clever and very facile young man, you see, whose cleverness and facility are manifested in his symphonic scores. In a somewhat breath-taking career he has by no means overlooked what has been done by his predecessors. Indeed, he pays them the highest compliment. This new symphony is cast in three movements, of which the second is a very brief Menuetto. It has broad melodies which lack distinction, and it depends heavily upon dance rhythms. Tchaikovsky in Tin-Pan Alley.

In honor of George Whitfield Chadwick, the director of the New England Conservatory of Music, who is celebrating this spring the fiftieth anniversary of his first public appearance as composer and conductor, this musician's "Sinfonietta" was included in the program. Composed in 1904, it sounded remarkably fresh and charming. It abounds in melodic material, and it has a captivating Scherzino for its third movement. There was much applause for the distinguished composer, who was present to bow his acknowledgements.

The concert opened with a beautifully proportioned performance of Mozart's Symphony in C major, No. 34, and closed with a lambent proclamation of Strauss's "Don Juan."

L. A. S.

'Out of the Blue'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith "Out of the Blue," from the German of Hans Chlumberg, by Michael Orme. Producer, Nigel Playfair. The cast:

Mr. Fratton	Nigel Playfair
Crowley Tukes	Eric Portman
Samuel Dummidge	Norman Page
Thomas Coker	Arnold Pilbeam
Charles Flaxman	George Merritt
Angela Flaxman	Minnie Blagden
Jessica Charters	Pamela Willins
Nancy Kellond	Erica Foster
Felix Royden	Anthony John
Lucas Carey	John Clements
Palmer, a Maid	Fay Yeatman
Capt. Stanislaus Legarde	R. Claude Pascoe

Mr. Fratton, a theatrical manager, arrives at his theater on the first night of a new play to find that his stage manager has mistaken the date and nothing is ready for production. The curtain is down and temporarily out of action, the scenery struck; the stage staff all gone home and the company dismissed. The only persons present are the stage manager, a flyman repairing the curtain, the orchestra apparently about to rehearse and the audience in their seats awaiting the play. The manager would refund their money, but his treasurer declines to part with it.

Something must be done, so the manager decides to put on an impromptu play. But there are no players. He calls for volunteers from the audience, and many jump at this opportunity of treading the boards. The self-chosen few improvise an intense drama, which is very funny and well acted and splendidly directed by Sir Nigel Playfair as the manager, who is here, there and everywhere, on and off, in and out in valiant efforts to urge or restrain his players. The effect produced is that of a remarkable higgledy-piggledy, in which no one seems to get in the way—the sort of ordered confusion one sees when stage hands are setting a scene.

Beneath the surface of the supposed domestic drama, unfolding itself in amateur jerks and jumps, something seems real. There is a genuine undercurrent of intensity. It is as though the actors were there by design; as though the tragi-comedy they are burlesquing had a real background. The result is intense comedy verging on tragedy; and when the curtain falls the audience feels it has been present at something less trivial than it looks.

"Out of the Blue" certainly deserves success. It is admirably played by an able company under the splendid direction of Sir Nigel Playfair, who, exhibiting the secrets of his workshop, explains the secret of his success. Norman Page, as the stage manager, and George Merritt, Minnie Blagden and Claude Pascoe as the three principals of the mock drama, are quite remarkable. So also are the rest of the company, not forgetting the orchestra and stage hands, some of whom one suspects of being the genuine article.

The translation, indeed the adaptation, of the play is so extremely well and naturally done that one never suspects for one moment it is either. Moreover, there is a lightness of touch throughout that may or may not have been in the original.

C. F. A.

Philadelphia Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—The next to the last pair of concerts by the Philadelphia Orchestra at the Academy of Music opened with Mr. Stokowski's effective instrumentation of Bach's chorale-prelude, "Wachet auf." This was followed by the same composer's double concerto in D minor for two violins and string orchestra. Mr. Stokowski, following his system of having no concertmaster, allowed two pairs of soloists from the first violin section, one at the Saturday evening concert and a different pair on Monday afternoon, these being Grisha Monasavitch and Alexander Zenker on Saturday and Jasha Simkin and Herman Weinberg on Monday. Both pairs of soloists did excellent work, especially in the slow movement, on of the most effective of all the Bach slow movements. The concluding number of the first part of the concert was Bach's great C minor Passacaglia, also in Mr. Stokowski's own orchestral transcription.

The second part opened with a novelty, given as far as can be ascertained for the first time in the United States. This was Albert Roussel's setting of the Eightieth Psalm for tenor solo, chorus and orchestra. The work was first performed late in 1929. The solo was sung by Dan Gridley and the choral parts by the Mendelssohn Club of this city, trained by Bruce Carey. The work is one of the most interesting modern choral works performed in Philadelphia for many seasons.

The Psalm has a definite architectural plan and a unity unusual in most modern works of its size and character. This is achieved partly by the use of a fine chorale, apparently original with Roussel, which recurs three times in the course of the composition. The work is divided musically into three parts, the first of which deals with the supplications of the people, and this is followed by the first appearance of the chorale. The second section deals with what appears to be injustice, but this is overcome, and the final section is full of trust and confidence.

The composition is extremely complicated in its musical construction, with considerable polytonal writing in the voice parts as well as in the orchestra. There are many passages of great beauty, of which the finest is the final return of the chorale at the close of the work, with an accompaniment so light that the voices sound virtually a cappella. Had Roussel been able to maintain throughout the standard set here the setting would have been a masterpiece of great importance.

Lansdowne Marbles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN — The department of sculpture at the New Carlsberg Glyptoteket, Copenhagen, has recently added to its permanent collection two famous statues from the Lansdowne collection in London. Through the Carlsberg Fund, which is used for the purpose of acquiring various works of art, the statue by Lysippus, known as "Binding Sandals," and another of an Amazon, by Polyclitus, one of the three great masters of the fifth century, have been purchased. The prices are considered to be reasonable—£2000 and £28,350, the latter being among the highest given for a single work at the auction. "Binding Sandals," is the figure of a beautifully proportioned athlete, preparing for the race. The body is slender and gives the impression of strength and great height. The hair, a detail which Lysippus especially emphasized, is abundant and curling crisply. Lysippus was head of the school of Argos and Sicyon in the time of Philip and Alexander of Macedon. He is well known by his figures of athletes. A "head" of Hadrian has also been acquired and a series of bust portraits from the Roman period.

Music in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

A GLORIOUS performance of Debussy's "Printemps" was given recently by Straram. I had never heard detailed with such care, such meticulousness and such respectful delicacy a score that is ordinarily treated with more familiarity. Straram shaded it as though it were a question of "l'Apres-midi d'un Faune," and indeed it is certainly, in the first part at least, a sketch—sketches of orchestral "values" of the famous prelude. What precocious mastery of the orchestral, what divination of timbres this work reveals!

At the Pasdeloup, the stick passed into the hands of Piero Coppola, the Italian maestro. This excellent conductor has become the benefactor of compositions of today. I have often taken occasion to praise his technical skill and suppleness. We owe to him, in particular, some able interpretations of Debussy. At the Theater des Champs-Elysées, he showed the same qualities in two varied programs that contained, among other interesting pages, two dances of which he is the composer, "Habanera" and "Blues," which are orchestrated with astounding dexterity. Coppola, indeed, has acquired at the studio the habit of handling timbres with exceptional mathematical precision. No one knows better than he all their peculiarities.

Coppola also introduced to us some "Paysages Cévenols" of Alexandre Cellier, short pieces evidencing a pleasant feeling for nature and offering pretty instrumental colors, and a "Legende" for violoncello and orchestra by Jean Cras. One knows how poor the concert repertory of the violoncello is. One must always encourage musicians who have the generosity to enrich it. We should have liked to know the subject of this "Legend" that was told us in this form, but this title was only anecdotal by analogy. Fernand Pollain interpreted this work of high level with a magnificent quality of tone, style and musicality. What an admirable soloist, free from all the small weaknesses of virtuosos. What conscience and what dignity in his art. And what divination of the mysterious limit that must never be passed in violoncellistic effusion under pain of betraying the instrument. One must praise Jean Cras for having the tact not to ask of this musical tool an unperformable task, as is nearly always done; and one must thank Fernand Pollain for having lent himself to this performance.

Finally, at the Lamoureux Concert, Albert Wolff gave a first performance of the "Croquis de Plein Air" of Raymond Charpentier; a "Sous-Bois d'Automne" that brought us in touch with "the dispute of a blackbird with a nightingale," in a soft landscape of the quartet that is suddenly lit up like a sun hiding behind the trees, by the melancholy light of a clarinet shining through the bows; "Neige sur les Tombes" in which the purely human eloquence holds, to my sense, rather too much place, and a pretty description of the "Saint-Loup," a popular fête where the merry refrains establish an atmosphere of mirth and care-free joy, happily carried out.

And the master of the house performed the Lalo "Scherzo" with so much energy, fire and go, that the public, carried away, demanded a second hearing on the spot.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Auld Lang Syne," now showing in London suburbs, is a delightful entertainment, homely and humorous, but, alas, silent. To see Sir Harry Lauder and not to hear him sing is distressing. Fortunately he is an actor as well as a singer. The first sight of him in this film is of a little man in the middle distance playing with a big fish. Despite the program calling him McTavish, there is no doubt who this is; Sir Harry projects his individuality from the screen as effectively as from the stage.

The salmon is too big for McTavish to land unaided, and he is assisted by the village postman, finding time from his duties to indulge sporting fancies. Having landed the fish, he delivers a letter. It is from McTavish's children, who are in Glasgow, doing well in some business unknown to their father, who, however, has grand ideas on the subject. Deciding to pay them a surprise visit, he sets out for Glasgow.

There he receives as well as gives a surprise. His son is a boxer, training for a match; his daughter a chorus dancer, rehearsing for a new play. The Scot, shocked at his children's occupations, returns home in high dudgeon; expecting them home, however, for the Scottish festival of Hogmanay, the last day of the old year. We see McTavish, gorgeously arrayed in kilt and plaid, waiting at the festive board for his children. But no one turns up except the postman, and the two old friends celebrate Hogmanay together.

McTavish decides to forget the past and revisit his offspring. He does so, a changed man, viewing his daughter's dancing with pleasure and getting so excited at his son's match that he eventually finds himself in a police station. Finally he is released through his son, whose victory he helps to celebrate. It is here chiefly that we miss the sound of his voice. It is good to know that Sir Harry is shortly to appear in a talking and singing film, which, it is to be hoped, will in all other respects, of photography, direction and humor, reach the level of this one.

Of Many Things

According to Shaw

MANY letters by G. Bernard Shaw are to be sold on the evening of April 30 at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, Inc., New York. These letters were written to Frederick H. Evans, from whom they passed to a private buyer, together with presentation copies of a number of Shaw's books. On the fly leaf of Volume 2 of a first edition of "Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant," the author wrote: "My Dear Evans: Steady over 'Candida'—steady!" It seems that Mr. Evans had been enthusiastic in his expressions about the play.

As to Initials

Ten of the Shaw letters to Mr. Evans are contained in a bound volume that concerns one of the publishing ventures for which he was acting as the author's agent. One of these letters concerns the H. in Mr. Evans' name. Shaw writes: "I should have asked you what the H. stands for The grand style in literature does not admit of initials. . . . Frederick Evans is all right, and Frederick Hungerford Evans, though oppressive, is admissible; but Frederick H. Evans, unless boldly written out as Frederick Aitchevans, would be out of character as well as out of style. You do not speak of a great artist as Peter P. Rubens or Michael A. Buonarotti."

His "Ambiguous Style"

In 1909 Leonard Smith and Frederick H. Evans tried to get Shaw to invest in the production of a motion picture. Shaw wrote to Mr. Evans: "It is no use my seeing him because as I warned you, I haven't any money to put into the venture. Of course the £2000 for the machinery is nothing (which is also, by the way, the exact sum I am prepared to contribute toward it): it is the advertising that would require millions." This was misunderstood by Messrs. Evans and Smith, and Shaw next wrote: "You have been tragically misled by the ambiguity of my literary style. . . . The pronoun 'which' did not refer to £2000 but to nothing. . . . I am really sorry for my having taken you in by my incautious syntax."

Harris and Dolmetsch

In this sale there will also be many long letters from Shaw to Frank Harris, discussing his literary style and opinions, and to Arnold Dolmetsch, maker and player of musical instruments. He "burns up" characteristically in a letter to Alexander Salaman, who had asked Shaw to do something for Frank Harris, apparently claiming that Harris had discovered Shaw: "There is a most mischievous tradition among you young Harrisians that your idol discovered all his contemporaries. This is impossible; a man may discover a genius of his own generation, but hardly of his own. . . . I was rescued from obscurity by William Archer, by Massingham, by Edmund Yates, and was a full-fledged noted feuilletonist of 38 before I made Frank's acquaintance."

A Theatrical Antique

At the Royale Theater, New York, is a Negro minstrel show, a real old-timer of the sort that Manhattan hasn't seen for more than 30 years. Reference is made in the press to "Honey Boy" Evans' minstrel show, given in 1908, but that had many modern improvements copied from the musical comedy stage and from vaudeville. Kilpatrick's minstrels at the Royale are not white men blacked up. Some of them still further darken their faces, to be sure, but all are Negroes. They give the sort of show that has been relegated for a long time past to boats in the middle West and to towns so small as to be unable to support a motion picture house. Kilpatrick's minstrels go back to the days of Primrose and Dockstader, back beyond the time even of the Cohan & Harris Minstrels, the show that brought Al Jolson before the public.

"Read 'Em and Weep"

The youngest songs in the Kilpatrick show are "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree," which is a bit of an anachronism, as that song is less than 35 years old, and "Didn't He Ramble?" a ragtime ditty which Cole and Johnson used to sing on the Keith circuit early in this century. The real antiques are "White Wings," sung in the true over-sweet style of minstrel tenors in the eighties. Rudy Vallee's sugared accents in sentimental song today are no more than a revival of the crooning of other days. "White Wings" became a popular label for the street cleaners of Manhattan, and Phillip Barry wrote a satirical comedy about them. Yet the original song referred to sailing vessels.

The Sub-cellar Basso

True to type was the gentleman announced as a basso profundo, who boomed through the sonorities of "The Bell in the Lighthouse Rings Ding Dong," and the audience held its combined breath as he attacked the final and lowest note to see if he would make it. He did. Many of the older spectators must have recalled, as they applauded, instances when the pride of home town singing circles failed to start this same song in a key appropriate to his vocal powers and so could not quite negotiate that final "Dong."

And an Afterpiece

The second part of the program, the olio, consisted of the usual dancing and singing turns, and concluded with a roaring farce, the afterpiece, a relic of days when dandies strapped the bottoms of their trousers to their shoes, and when the material for a lady's dress made heavy inroads on a bolt of cloth. In that afterpiece, crude as it is, may be found the beginnings of modern American farce writing, for hidden among its slapstick incidents are bits of satire that a sober faced professor of dramatic art might point out as "social criticism." The whole skit revolved around a village damsel who could not find a husband until it became rumored about that she was an heiress. Then it was that the town dude developed a romantic interest in her, and the curtain comes down on a general outburst of romantic rejoicing.

Early Ibsen

Blanche Yurka is to appear on May 12 in the New Yorker Theater, under the management of Richard Herndon, in Ibsen's "The Vikings of Helgeland," an early work that is supposed never to have been given in New York. The great scenic difficulties are to be surmounted by the use of the color organ, manipulated by Thomas Wilfrid.

Films Need the Stage

Those who have worried lest the talking pictures should abolish the theater of spoken drama may take new heart from the clear intentions of the film producers to support the theater as a feeder for the studios. It is cheaper, it seems, to try out dramatic material before audiences in a theater than it is to work up scenarios from original stories in the studio. With the approval of audiences attached to plays that have stood the test of some sort of popularity, the producers feel that they have something tangible to build on.

Film Support to Drama

Though nothing has been said about it in the advertising, Warner Brothers have financed several New York offerings this season as a means of trying out talking film material. For several years the Paramount organization has been in control of the producing activities of Charles Frohman, Inc., and so has had first call on its presentations. So great is the need for story material in the studios that many stage plays have geen sold for the second or third time for filming, and it will not be long now before second versions will be issued of stories that have already been made once as talkies. Yes, the theater, as usual, will survive the onslaughts of its latest competitor, as it has survived others for these many centuries.

E. C. S.

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Old Virginia Gardens Where Box, Rose and Yew Are Rich in History

By EDITH TUNIS SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOWN in the South country—in Virginia—there are gardens so rare that along their paths have been woven the romances of 200 years. Their ancient box trees—gnarled and twisted by time—stand as virile sentinels guarding a past of history and sentiment from the present of speed and change. These gardens were not the outcome of able landscape architects but sprang from the cultivated taste of their founders.

Though unconsciously, the builders of these satisfying pleasances were in sympathy with Hogarth and his Line of Beauty, for they achieved an effect which keeps loveliness always before the eyes. One can but be filled with deep respect for the energy and ability of these designers of gardens who, while conquering a primeval wilderness and building a mighty nation, found time to plan and construct the blooming acres that now are so admired and loved.

Virginia from its beginning has been a country of gardens. The colonists followed for design the precedent of the England they had loved and left. For flowers, they trusted to tiny packets of seed treasured through the long voyage of their great adventure; for shrubs, to the exchange of native plants for slips of boxwood.

As early as 1625 George Menifee, one of the King's first councilors, built on the banks of the James River an ambitious garden which old chroniclers proclaim "contained fruits of Holland and roses of Provence." This was rapidly followed by others, many of which, happily, are still as their makers wanted them—far-flung, spacious gardens where fruit trees and grapevines grow among vegetables and blooming flowers; where masses of boxwood and borders of English ivy lend the accent of contrast to dull red brick walls and ornaments of lead; where box hedges and primroses trace the outlines of ancient walks of romance and indefinite flower knots—symbolic and geometric—are scattered at random over broad lawns, giving the impression of a vast profusion of color rather than of individual flowers. When traced on paper their plans and symmetry, their parterres and convergent paths, may appear rigidly stiff. The growing actuality, however, softens the harsh lines by ever-changing harmonies of foliage and of flowers.

Along Historic Rivers

In Virginia, gardens are zowering with new radiance. Though the stress of the battle-torn years of the sixties caused some to lose their formal outlines and swept their flowers into irregular stretches of color, dominated by hedgerows of century-old box, the resulting confusion of tree and flower and shrub is delightful. Some gardens fall in terraces to the waters of historic rivers; others are flung like baskets of flowers against the mountains. All have a wealth of boxwood; some, symbolic flower beds. Many have moss-grown sundials and a few, interesting Ha-Ha walls.

It is not strange that the majority of these old gardens glorify the shores of historic rivers — the James, the York, the Potomac and Rappahannock. Grouping them historically and geographically, one finds upon the banks of the last named or "Queen's River," old Rosegill, founded in 1649, where the garden in charming informality is spread over the lawn in lines of pink-flowered cherry trees and scores of roses, with giant knots of dwarf boxwood darkling amid the flowers to present a contrast neither could have found without the other.

Foremost in beauty among the river gardens is that at Sabine Hall, where on six deep terraces long borders and "parterres de broiderie" disclose a magnificent succession of bloom. One ramp is empurpled with the plumes of ancient lilacs and on another, box trees measuring a height of 20 feet melt into the sky. On still another fall dainty scillas in the bluest of blue gowns greet the dancing daffodils each spring.

At Chatham, another famed plantation on the Rappahannock, one is enchanted with the play of sunlight and shadow of boxwood of venerable growth. Here is a garden of surprises and delight, of mystery and subtle charm. Its builders, with deft artistry, knew where to break the skyline with cypress trees, and appreciated the value of dogwood with evergreens. An allee "spacious and faire" develops an enticing vista between long borders massed with glowing blossoms and a background of old cedars.

George Mason's boxwood at Gunston Hall, which attains variety in differing heights, contrasts sharply with the early bloom of pleached cherry trees and white narcissus. On one side, roses build a fragrant wall about the kitchen square; on another, still more fruit trees burst into ecstatic bloom and by their well-conceived planting with the boxwood and many flowers, color is prolonged in this Potomac River garden throughout the year.

Among Inland Gardens

Among the inland gardens one finds at Oatlands, in the shadow of the Bull Run Hills, thousands of madonna lilies flowering as if fresh from Elysian fields. Here, there is a garden of roses all pink and white and salmon; a garden where boxwood accentuates a terrace of Italian lines, and yet another garden where sunlight filtering through dark pines makes the flowers seem brighter and fresher.

At the ancestral home of the Princess Troubetzkoy, Castle Hill, boxwood entrancing in its charm, glorifies four steep terraces. Tunnels are formed beneath its over-arching boughs and captivating vistas are cut through dense, close-cropped hedgerows which bound the garden upon three sides. Upon the fourth, espaliered figs lend interest to a high brick wall.

Most of Virginia's old gardens are English in conception and execution. They still recall those of the older country but at Montpelier where Dolly Madison reigned, a different note is struck, for here one recognizes the work of Le Notre for Louis XIV of France. It was more by chance than design that this garden followed the French idea and but for Lafayette's visit in 1824 English influence might also have here prevailed. In the suite of the distinguished general was young Major L'Enfant, and to him is credited the sweeping, horseshoe terraces; the topiary box in clipped borders and uncropped trees; the standard roses.

At Hickory Hill, near Richmond, there is a boxwood tunnel that has attained distinction for many years. Flowers and fruit trees of various kinds and colors grow here with such vigor that all beyond is hidden save where yuccas, hollyhocks and michaelmas daisies aspire above the rest. This rare garden artfully harmonizes colonies of pink crepe myrtle with magnolia grandiflora in soft cadences of emerald and rose and cream.

Jasmine, Boxwood and Rose

There are English yews and misty smoke in the old Brandon garden; groups of weigela grown to the size of trees and long box hedges with quantities of azalea amoena at their feet. In 1738 this garden blossomed blithely for Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. It was she who laid off the paths and parterres and scattered throughout groves and borders the fragrance of jasmine, boxwood and rose.

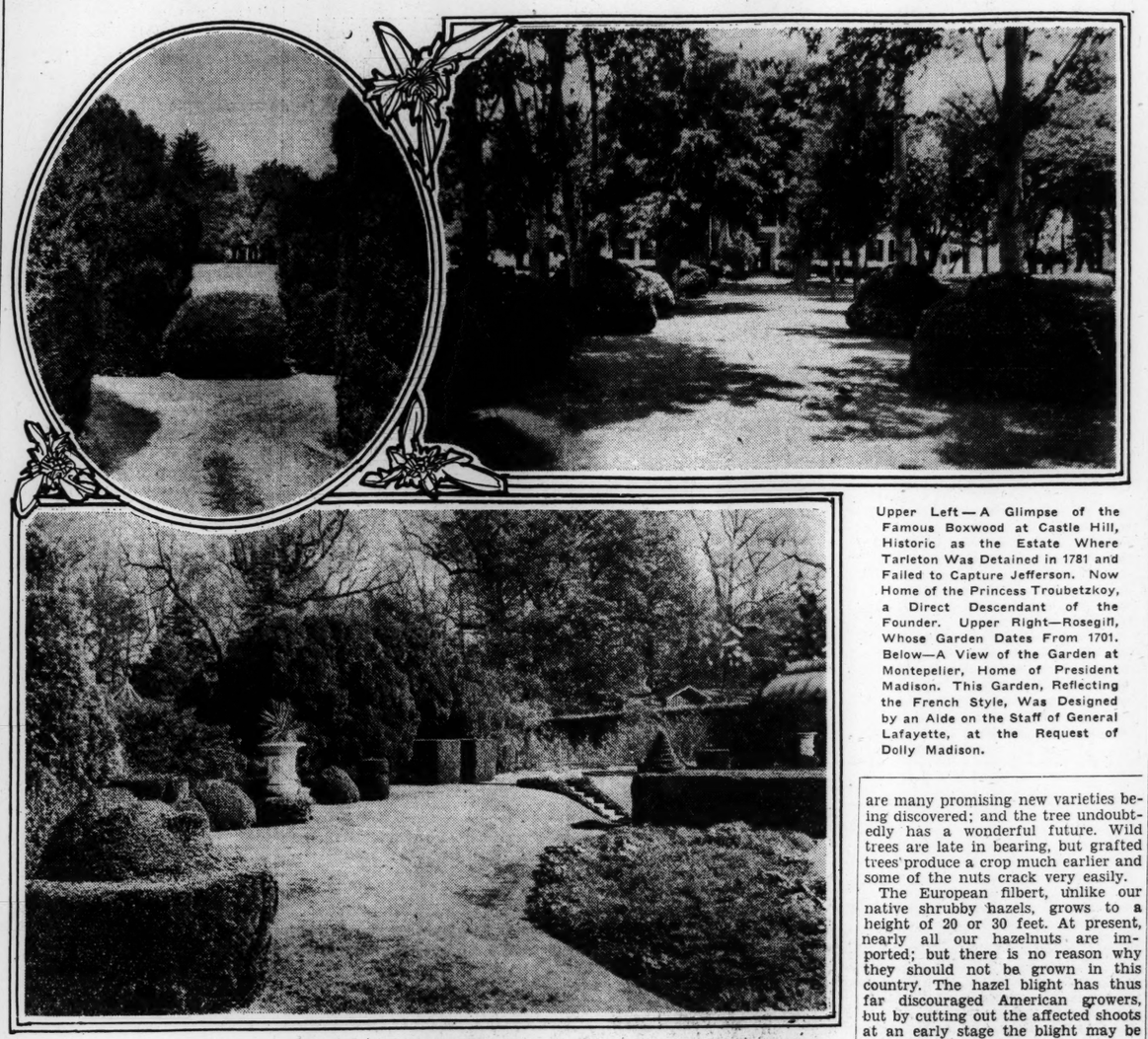
In plan and general atmosphere Upper Brandon is markedly individual and achieves distinction by a serpentine hedge of billowy boxwood. Here, too, one chances upon a niche of green where a gardenia rose weaves its ivory color into the warm peace of the shadowy garden. Within the curves of the tortile hedge, flowers fashion a colorful filagree; and on the lawn beyond, age-old shrubs embroider the neutral green of bountiful leaves with bloom of golden yellow, rosy mauve and cheerful pink.

Great drifts of asphodels about the park bring winter back to Claremont Manor every spring and countless daffodils with frilled trumpets and diaphanous wings spangle the lawn on the river front before winter quite takes flight. As in the orchard gardens of England the fruit trees are bound on one side by grape arbors, while on one end are roses. Near by the picking garden is a delicious combination of colors. Against the high brick walls of the "little garden" are espaliered fruits and in the quaint herb garden where violets creep through the flagstones of a paved court, rosemary, sage and sweet marjoram are in the fashion of Claremont's day.

Across James River at Westover the lilies contrast their white with larkspur of color borrowed from the sky. Enwalled with brick and boxwood, this garden is an inspiration. One is greeted at its entrance with a wrought-iron gate—a gate of English make and old. This opens to disclose a faint vision in the spring when lilacs compose a fragrant espalier; when dogwood whitens the encircling woodlands and flowering peach trees droop to the sparkling water.

No one knows just who it was that planted the multi-great-grandparents of the daffodils at Shirley which paint in March a wondrous spring effect, but tradition tells that the giant broad-nut tree which spreads out its arms above one corner was put in the ground by John Randolph of Roanoke. At Shirley many of the roses are so old that their very names have been forgotten, but even the untrained eye rejoices at sight of Gold of Ophir, Seven Sisters, Fortune's Yellow and Gloire de Dijon. In and out among the roses cowslips forge a golden chain and phlox divaricata weaves a line of blue.

These are but a few of Virginia's old gardens, beautiful old gardens as rich in history as in flowers.



Upper Left—A Glimpse of the Famous Boxwood at Castle Hill, Historic as the Estate Where Tarleton Was Detained in 1781 and Failed to Capture Jefferson. Now Home of the Princess Troubetzkoy, a Direct Descendant of the Founder. Upper Right—Rosegill, Whose Garden Dates From 1701. Below—A View of the Garden at Montepelier, Home of President Madison. This Garden, Reflecting the French Style, Was Designed by an Aide on the Staff of General Lafayette, at the Request of Dolly Madison.

A Bird Sanctuary in Every Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kendallville, Ind.

MOST garden lovers are also bird lovers, and wherever one finds a true bird lover one invariably sees planted trees, shrubs and vines which not only are decorative but which bear fruits throughout almost the entire year. These same plants, highly desirable from an ornamental point of view, are valuable also in that the cultivated fruits will be protected. Sweet fruit-bearing shadebushes and mulberries will attract the birds from cherries and strawberries; Virginia creeper and elders will protect grapes, and elders and mulberries will call the birds away from raspberries and blackberries.

In dry weather birds often refresh themselves on juicy fruits for the sake of the water they contain, and the provision of bird baths on the home grounds will protect these fruits.

Every garden can be a sanctuary for birds by planting such plants as will furnish food and shelter for the winged beauties. To induce them to frequent the grounds during as many months as possible the plantings should include those species that fruit in summer and others that carry their berries well into the winter months.

Summer and Autumn Fruiting

Virginia Creeper: Birds find choice food in the fruit of this beautiful vine which ripens at the time the grapes are purpling, in ample panicles of blue-black berries; they hang on naked walls or arbors after the creeper's leaves are gone. Unlike the Boston ivy, the Virginia creeper does not confine its growth to the shoots which cling to the support, but it puts out side shoots which drop in graceful festoons. The foliage flashes out in wondrous yellowish crimson colors in autumn.

Flowering Dogwood: The flowers of this gay little flat-topped tree produce fruits attractive to birds, and no tree or shrub can lay legitimate claim to greater beauty; from March till May it is an ever-changing delight, the glossy leaves passing through lovely hues of rose and green. In spring tiny scales loosen, expand, turn green, then fade into pure white, forming four banners commonly called petals. And such a wayward arrangement on the branches! Like white signals to the bees, the butterflies, the birds, and by midsummer they have been replaced by green berry clusters and in autumn the foliage, still glossy and smooth, changes to scarlet and crimson and the berries grow brighter and brighter red until the birds have taken every one.

Lonicera (honeysuckle in variety): These are particularly valuable as bird charmers, ripening their edible fruits in July and August. The White Bell flaunts its lovely clusters of fragrant white flowers in May and June; the flowers are followed by long clusters of red berries in July and August. Cotalline bears coral-red fruits in autumn. The Blueleaf puts on a dress of bluish green leaves and light pink flowers. Susequently come bright red fruits, tempting to hungry birds.

Morus (Mulberry): The Russian, the Downing and the New American are prolific fruit bearers. And birds are especially partial to mulberries.

Winter Fruiting Varieties

The few intrepid birds that remain to gladden the otherwise inanimate garden will be grateful for the bright red berries of the re(chokeberry (aronia arbutifolia). This is an exceptionally ornamental shrub growing three to five feet high, valuable for massing on account of its white flowers so welcome in early spring. The berries are equally good to see spotting winter's white landscape with brilliant red fruits.

The barberry's brilliant red berries furnish delicious titbits for the birds throughout early winter. The berries swinging daintily from individual short fragile stems close to the main branches guarded by innumerable thorny laterals, seem quite inaccessible, yet the thorns prove no barrier to hungry birds, and tiny chickadees and the tufted titmouse dart rapidly about among the briers to nibble the food.

The well-known buckthorns, sumacs and viburnums can be included with equally satisfactory results, the colors of foliage, fruits and flowers contributing charm to the garden picture; furnishing meals for the birds that come there to feast and frolic and to sing.

Flowers to Invite Humming Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Humming birds, like winged jewels in their lustrous coats of blue-green and red darting through garden spaces, hanging in midair on whirring wings above honey laden flowers, preening with exaggerated nicety in the sunlight after a bath, are part of the best joy and loveliness of the garden. Once the confidence of the little sprites is won, regularly will they make the rounds as the summer days lazy along.

If for no other reason than to lure these lovable little birds to the garden, several of the old-fashioned flowers should be grown. Not only do they provide favorite brands of humming bird food, but each one makes for charm in the garden picture.

The humming bird, one likes to believe, loves best the flowers into which he can thrust full length his long bayonet-like bill. The digitalis (foxglove) and the columbines provide for such enjoyable privileges; in the spiced honey of the sweet William he finds a delectable variety; with consummate ecstasy he dines on nectar taken from the delphinium's velvety throat.

The stately aconitum (Monkshood) he loves quite as well as the althea rosea (hollyhock) and no prettier sight can the garden offer than a pair of the little sprites busily feasting about the tall stalks, darting animatedly up and down, around and around, intent on missing not a single flower.

Lychinis (Ragged-Robin and German Catchfly), too, he enjoys. By selecting several varieties they will bloom over various periods of the summer, insuring feasts for the whole family, for maybe there has been a nest somewhere in the honeysuckles and the baby birds have come out, too, to find honey and seeds and nectar.

Growing Nut Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gainesville, Fla.

IF I owned a farm, I would plant a number of nut trees and let them be growing while I was farming. Not in my best land, of course, but on the rocky knolls, along fence rows and in places where I needed shade for my stock. The time is far distant when American markets will be glutted with home-grown nuts, and the question of labor need not be considered because the trees I am going to recommend require no cultivation.

For northern sections, where the pecan and the Persian walnut cannot be successfully grown, I would recommend the black walnut, the shagbark hickory and the European filbert. The first requires good, deep soil; the second flourishes on rocky hillsides unfit for farming, and the third is so small that it can be stuck in almost anywhere. The butternut, or white walnut, is difficult to raise and cannot be recommended.

Timber in 60 Years

Our native black walnut is an exceedingly useful tree, supplying timber, fruits and shade. Pastures might be divided by rows of these trees used as posts. The fields of the future will have different kinds of trees in them, set about 100 feet apart, allowing ample space for full development, and there will still be room between for grain and other crops, especially when the trees are young. This is the way pecan orchards are managed in the South. If one is growing the walnut only for timber, he can simply plant the nuts where he wants the trees to grow, either in the spring or fall, and in 60 years they will be large enough to cut. Slow, you say, but a sure investment for your children and in the meantime you will have the nuts.

Chiefly for Nuts

But if I were growing the black walnut chiefly for the nuts, I would buy budded trees from a nurseryman and get a crop two or three times sooner than by planting the seed. Varieties like the Ohio, Stabler, and Thomas have proved reliable; beginning to bear in a few years and furnishing nuts of excellent quality; being much easier to crack than the thick-shelled walnuts from wild trees. The nurseryman who supplies the trees will give detailed directions for planting and caring for them until they are well established, after which they will shift for themselves.

The shagbark hickory is not so good as the budded black walnuts, but it has the advantage of growing well on land that cannot be farmed. The meats are finely flavored; there are many promising new varieties being discovered; and the tree undoubtedly has a wonderful future. Wild trees are late in bearing, but grafted trees produce a crop much earlier and some of the nuts crack very easily.

The European filbert, unlike our native shrubby hazels, grows to a height of 20 or 30 feet. At present, nearly all our hazelnuts are imported; but there is no reason why they should not be grown in this country. The hazel blight has thus far discouraged American growers, but by cutting out the affected shoots at an early stage the blight may be fairly well controlled.

WILLIAM A. MURRILL.

Gay the First Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The spring planting of a newly made garden is a task which often seems to strike dismay into the hearts of the inexperienced, so impossible does it seem that such a desert could be induced to produce any show of bloom worth mentioning in the space of a few brief weeks. By specializing, however, in easily grown annuals, quite a brave display may be maintained through the summer and early autumn months.

This does not mean, of course, that clumps of herbaceous perennials should not be planted wherever possible, but to insure a gay riot of color as soon as may be all the bare spaces in beds and borders should be filled with quick growing, showy annuals, sown in good time and well thinned out, in order to give them every chance to develop into strong, sturdy plants.

The sight of a long, narrow, newly planted border, blazing in the summer sunshine like a brilliant jewel struck one with amazement. Planted with a backbone of perennials, it chiefly depended for its color on generous patches of orange calendulas and eschscholtzias, blue love-in-the-mist (nigella) and the gentian blue of the little pimpernel (anagallis grandiflora) and pink, crimson, yellow, bronze and red lilliput nasturtiums—a delightful variety, by the way, which not only boasts a particularly wide range of colors, but throws its flowers well above its leaves.

The English Garden in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

MAY is a busy month in the English garden. It stands on the verge of great possibilities so far as beauty is concerned, and he who would make use of these should be up and doing. Wall flowers make a delightful show, and their fragrance, particularly after a shower, is something that lives in the memory to give pleasure. The petals are falling now, and this is an indication that preparations should go forward for next season's display. After many well-controlled experiments I am convinced that a full 12 months' season of growth is necessary.

The first thing that the gardener should bear in mind in connection with the sowing of wall flower seed is that the little seedlings are especially liable to be attacked by what is known as finger and toe, or club-root. If this once gets a thorough hold the little plants might just as well be thrown upon the rubbish heap. Lime is the best preventive of finger and toe, and this substance should be sprinkled on the seed bed before it is dug, at the rate of one pound per square yard. If the ground is in fairly good condition there is no necessity to incorporate farmyard manure, but it is well, in the interests of a sturdy growth, to choose a light situation. The seed should be sown thinly, in drills one inch deep, and six inches apart. In about a fortnight the seedlings will appear through the ground, and no further treatment is required until they are ready for transplanting.

Transplanting and Varieties

Wall flowers should be transplanted into nursery beds before they become overcrowded in the seed drills. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the plants must have ample air space if they are to do credit to themselves. The nursery bed for wall flowers should be dug to the depth of one foot, and dressed with farmyard manure at the rate of one hundred weight per 10 square yards. After treading the soil firmly, and raking it to a fine tilth, the plants should be set out at an all-round distance of nine inches. Here they ought to make vigorous, healthy growth if the ground between the rows is treated occasionally with the Dutch hoe. Every gardener will agree that a bushy plant is more effective in every way than one which has no branches at all. In many cases the wall flower branches naturally and saves the gardener any trouble under this head. There are instances, however, in which no branches are formed, and the plants, if allowed to continue, become ungainly, and to say the least of it, not at all decorative. A sharp lookout should be kept, and if it is noticed that there is a disinclination to develop branches, the growing points should be pinched out when the plants are eight inches in height. No further attention is necessary until the time comes to remove the plants to the flower beds and borders. There are some very beautiful varieties of wall flowers. I name the following because in my judgment they are the best: Vulcan (crimson), Cloth of Gold (yellow), Orange King (bright orange), Primrose Queen (primrose), Purple Queen (purple) and Ruby Gem (ruby).

Flower Beds for Summer Effect

The arrangement of flower beds for summer effect calls for the qualities of an artist as well as a gardener. The very best of material, if used in opposition to the canons of good taste, never produces that restful, uplifting effect which the garden should have. A great deal depends upon the surroundings. If the flower garden is surrounded by trees, these have a tempering influence, and the coloring should not be too bright. If, on the other hand, the position is open to full sunlight, with the house or some other building in the background, the brightest colors may be used without any fear. One of the most striking sights that I have ever seen was that formed by the scarlet geranium beds around Queen Victoria's Monument near to Buckingham Palace. Since seeing that scheme I have reproduced it under similar conditions, and I commend it to anybody who has the right surroundings. The best scarlet geranium for a display of this kind is the well-known Paul Crampel.

For the mixed bedding scheme, which a great many gardeners favor, it is necessary first of all to make certain of the marginal lines. They are the frame of the picture, and instinctively the eye notices them first. There are three subjects which lend themselves well to planting on the margins of beds and borders. They are blue lobelia, golden feather, and echeverias. Here the colors are blue, yellow and white, respectively. It is good practice to use blue for edging one-third of the beds, yellow for another third, and white for the remaining third. These plants should always be set on raised lines so that

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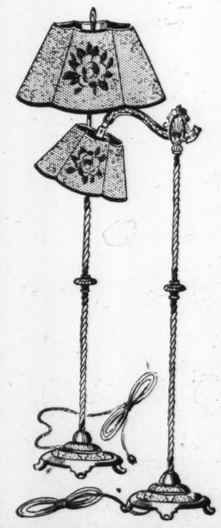

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

So Has Risen the Art of Display

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

WHAT will be the methods of leading stores in displaying home furnishings 10 years hence, no one knows now. It would seem that they were already employing such skill and taste that further advance might not be easily possible.

Surely some of the more progressive establishments have gone to the very limits of the available in securing the services of selected talent. The resulting accomplishments often wholly satisfy the most critical observer and give delight to those who are less discerning. But we can be sure that the last word has not been spoken in spite of the changes which have come within the memory of many of us.

I wonder how many people who visit the interior decoration departments of present-day stores think of the contrasts they offer to the furniture sections of large establishments as they appeared 30 years ago.

The Military Method

Many recall those aisles, lined with dozens of bureaus. Paralleled with them were other close packed ranks of tables or desks, while close by would be long lines of chairs, all toeing the same mark. Window curtains were stacked in piles on counters and unfolded singly for the buyer's inspection. Shades and furniture upholstery material might be selected by choosing from post-card-size samples, nicely bound in heavy covers.

Now all this has changed and with these differing methods has come much increased profit to the buyer, as well as to the seller. From showing in a group the necessary pieces of a living room, a dining room, or a chamber, the natural step forward was to arrange an entire walled room. In this the furniture was placed as it might be in one's home, with enough accessories to emphasize the room's character and function. Sometimes these arrangements left much to be desired, as salespeople's notions of color use and their domestic decorative standards were not of a cultivated sort.

Now Comes the Entire Room

Competition between sellers soon called for the services of expert interior decorators in planning their showings of whole rooms. So this problem of merchandising has evolved, until artistic and practical display of objects and the materials for the home has almost wholly supplanted salespeople's persuasions.

It is most pleasant to think what benefits have followed—for the retailers on one side and for their customers on the other. Things which are exhibited in this manner seem so much more desirable than when placed in the old fashion, that sales result more promptly and in larger totals. So it pays thus to display.

Highly important, it seems to me, are the benefits that the visitors receive from these groupings. Frequently they constitute exhibitions of domestic decorative art that are of truly admirable merit. The cultural resultant to several thousand visitors from viewing a carefully planned group of rooms, must be a considerable elevation of their standards in the utilitarian arts represented.

Acquiring Appreciation by Absorption

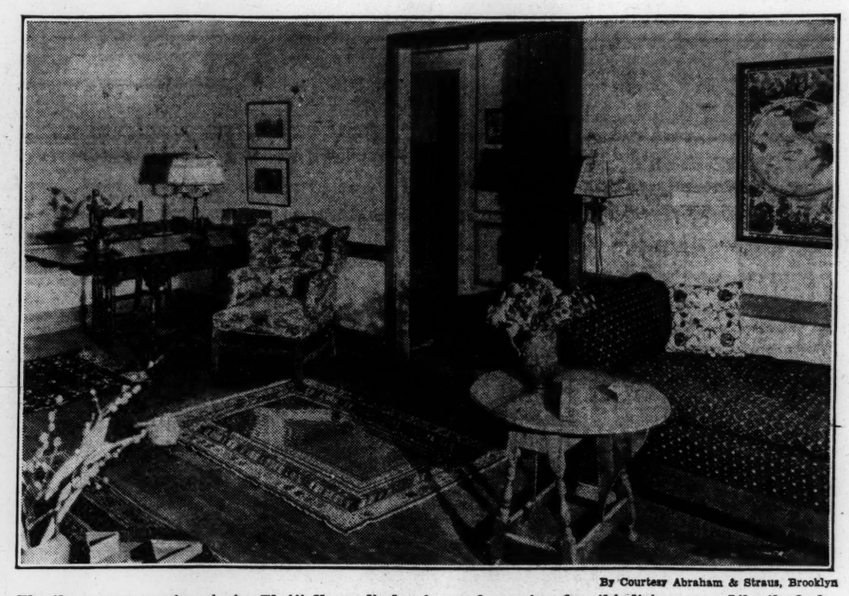
It may be that this effect is unconscious with many of them but there must be very few who fail to be affected at all. Surely many more —those who are eagerly grasping every fine new suggestion—will receive a hint here and convincing evidence there, which may tend to sharpen and fix previous decorative essentials in their practical applications. Much is being printed nowadays to help the home maker to producing pleasanter interiors. Good as pictures are that go with many of these articles, they will always fall short of real rooms where color and form can be seen and their relations and their combinations appreciated.

Those who are giving more than casual thought to interior decoration may find used in these showings the basic rules and essentials on which all satisfying results in this field are based. And to see these rules proved true in this manner is more convincing than pages on pages of books. Then one can go back to one's own home with fresh impulse and confidence to try out this or that new way of doing the old thing.

Getting Rearrangement Ideas

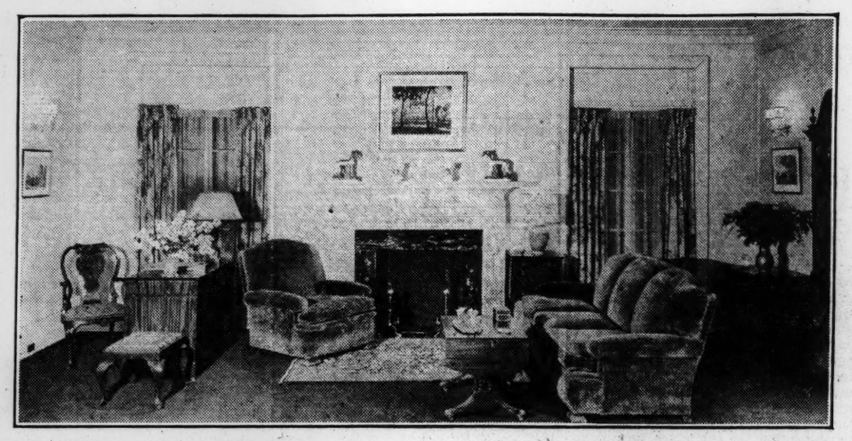
Some people who may be unusually observant and resourceful may find these store departments rich in ideas for rearranging their home rooms, without spending more than small amounts—a lamp or two, perhaps, or a rug, or draperies of another color. They may not even go that far in spending, but merely shift details from one room to another.

Altogether this practice of offering merchandise seems a most happy one in every aspect. For the home demanding close economy the present arrangement in a Brooklyn store, recently seen, seemed highly effective. Three, four or five rooms adjoined as they might in a small house. Each of these has been made the object of a most carefully detailed study in its windows and walls as well as its cabinet work and furniture covering. This would seem to be about as far as any merchant could go in his departure from the old way of warehouse classification that was so common a generation ago.



By Courtesy Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn

The three-room apartment of a Thrift House display in one large store has this living room. Like the bedroom of the group, it is furnished in maple reproductions of Colonial types. Neutral toned walls, natural finish for the woodwork, chintz covered armchair in red and white, a day bed upholstered in like colors, American rugs in Oriental designs, all combine to produce a sense of cheerful comfort at very moderate cost



By Courtesy Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn

Glazed yellow walls, a carpet in deep egg-plant color, linen draperies with a gay floral design on a yellow background, comprise the setting for the movables of this homelike living room arrangement. The mahogany furniture is supplemented with armchair and lounge that are covered with blue-green velvet, while damask and chintz in above mentioned colors carry also touches of clear red. The unusual and effective placing of the desk deserves especial notice. Facing the center of the room, it is allowed to serve a reader on one side and a writer on the other, while the latter's outlook is not, as usual, stopped by a close-by wall

'Mark Twain's Ecstasy'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

"I have an almost feminine partiality for old china," wrote Charles Lamb. "When I go to see any great house, I inquire for the china closet and next for the picture gallery."

Mark Twain, again, observed, "The very 'marks' on the bottom of a piece of rare crockery are able to throw me into a gibbering ecstasy."

These quotations are prompted by the recent disposal, at a well-known West End auction room, of a small afternoon service of old English Worcester china, which realized not far short of £100, approximately $500.

Old blue and white Worcester exercises an extraordinary fascination over American and British collectors, both men and women. It is Worcester of what is known as the Dr. Wall period which is the most sought after in this variety of china. Such pieces are declared by their enthusiastic devotees to be the nearest approach ever made to blue and white Oriental china—which is saying volumes.

Other collectors, indeed, than Mark Twain are thrown into a state of "gibbering ecstasy" over the delicately pitted glaze, the creamy whiteness of the paste, the lovely cobalt tones and the quaintness of the half-Oriental designs.

Old Worcester has been discovered before now at the back of dusty cupboards and neglected attics in humble English cottages. It has also been picked up for the proverbial song at London's weekly Caledonian Market day.

Spring's Flora and Fauna

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

WHEN, in the country, forsythias spray the expectant landscape with gold and the early robin struts across the hopeful lawn, the upholstery sections in city department stores blossom with chintzes, cretonnes, toiles, linens and other textiles. These vary much more from season to season than do the shrubs and songsters which usher in the spring, but their pleasing function remains constant—that of bringing into interiors the feeling of gardens, of translating into color the songs of nature grown suddenly vocal.

The designs in this season's displays are predominantly floral. The majority show scattered groups of small blossoms; others present large and recurrent themes, centered in medallion form. These remind one of French styles, particularly those of the Empire period. And, indeed, there is at present considerable interest in the modes of that epoch. It is acknowledged that Greenwich Village has gone even a step farther and turned Victorian, while modernism has moved to Park Avenue.

Paul Poiret has designed a floral cretonne of singing colors which sells for $1.25 a yard. Bright blue, rose, pink, peach and purple sparkle together like sky and wild flowers on a dewy morning. What curtains this cretonne would make for a breakfast room having spacious eastern windows looking over blossom-carpeted meadows! It should be kept light and flowery with limpid table glass, and the season is particularly lavish in such novelties.

Fragile Beauty for Dining Rooms

Fantastic animals of blown glass may be had in sets of a dozen for $2.50 and large groups of animals in action for $10 and up. It is smart to use these for center pieces.

The most stunningly beautiful arrangement of colored glass seen was a large bright blue dish in which were piled, like colored soap bubbles, hollow balls of radiant colors. A room done in Poiret's chintz and such ornaments should have pale walls and furniture and, perhaps, a deep-toned mauve or blue carpet, according to which tone in the cretonne is dominatingly developed by the glass chosen.

Lisières Fleuries has designed a chintz composed of leaping animals in a sparse landscape, which has a formality appropriate to a room in contemporary manner. Used with pale wood, strengthened by black and scarlet accents in the decoration, draperies of this animated pattern would produce a decidedly impressive effect. It may be had in blue, brown, green, or rust, for $1.35 a yard.

One is indebted to Vally Weiseltah for a chintz of sculptural quality, built up of static animals and sable flowers. The treatment is highly distinguished and belongs in a room of fine proportions and architectural quality.

Designs in All Modes

A German moderne design, to be had in a range of seven colors, presents squares on irregularly striped columns in an interesting composition, and is excellent for a penthouse.

The demi-glazed chintz is the best seller among chintzes. Its surface often presents a pleasing crackle like that on some fine potteries. A particularly charming pattern showed huge balloons dominating a romantic landscape. A broad perpendicular stripe with a large leaf design interrupted the castellated hills.

Scenic prints are always on the counters, but this season a new series of toiles has been launched which is to present popular American stories. The first three issued are Uncle Tom's Cabin, Moby Dick and After Dark. They sell for $1.95 and are amusing for an informal book-room, den, playroom or nursery, and come in a convenient range of colors.

A toile which illustrates the progress of transportation is used as a curtain in a model house exhibited by one of New York's department stores. It is 50 inches wide and costs $1.25.

Hand-blocked linens and cottons are among the season's most attractive offerings. One store specializes in those which are 63 inches wide and sell for $12.50 a yard. The fashionable tones in French prints are orchid and gray. Floral designs predominate but a delightful Persian pattern of English manufacture, showing reddish animals on a cream ground was extremely sophisticated. It was priced at $3.50.

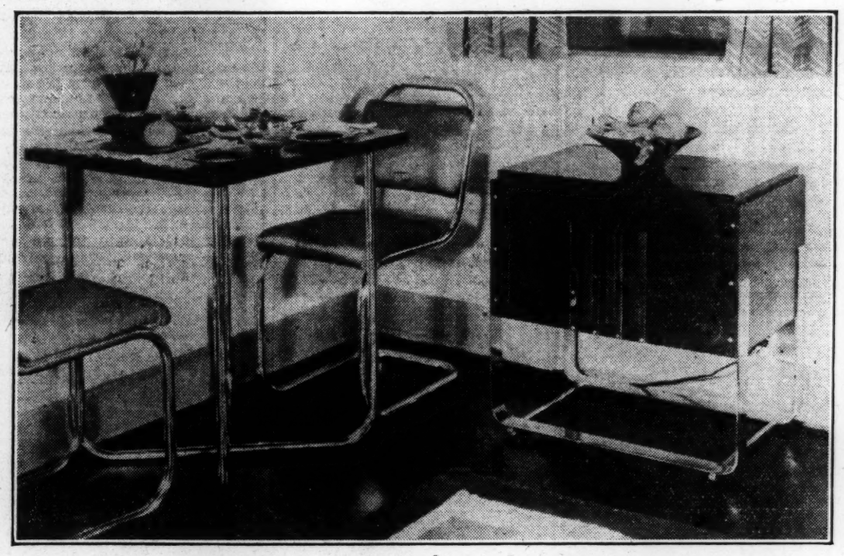
Some Alluring Novelties

A particularly dainty effect is achieved in warp prints, thus called because the pattern is blocked onto the warp threads before the weaving in of the woof. The appearance is misty and softly blurred.

A new material for glass curtains, controlled by one department store, is a net made from Egyptian cotton. It is 50 inches wide and sells for 85 cents a yard. The beauty of the cotton and the firmness of the open weave, the unusual width and the delectable range of pastel colors, all fast to sun and tub, make this a desirable purchase. A similar new goods controlled by the same firm is a rayon net in six fast colors. The weave is interesting and unstretchable. It costs $1.25. Nets and laces reflect the latest costume fashions.

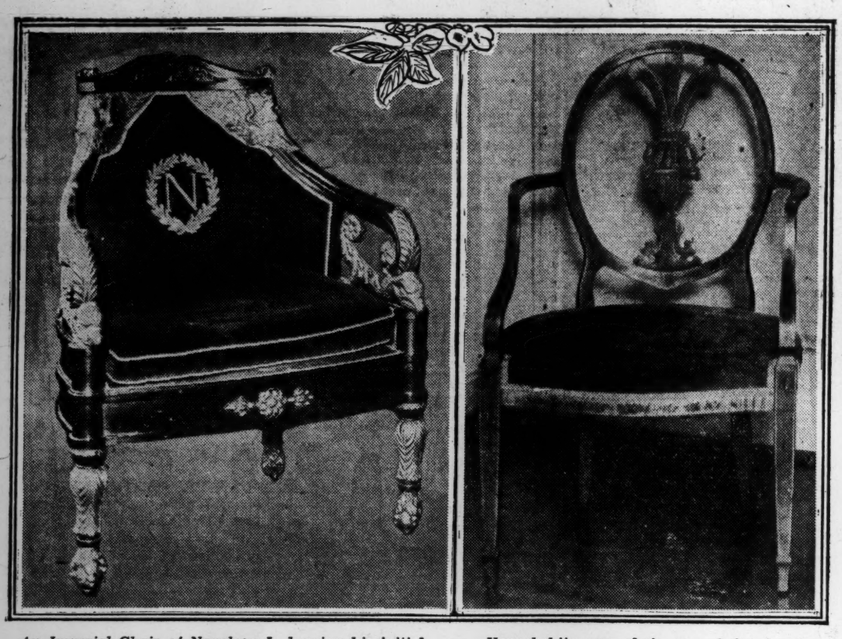
There are many new novelty bindings which cost from 7 to 35 cents a yard. Folded edges make certain of these bindings easy for the amateur to use. Colors and materials cooperate with every decorating scheme. Tie-backs are shown in pleasing array. One store specializes in large single blossoms with yellow centers attached to a one- or two- or three-color loop of folded bands. Twelve colors are available, and they sell for 50 cents a pair. Then there are single flowers on push pins at 25 cents a pair, and metal and wooden arms like garlands.

So beauty steps abroad!



By Courtesy of Batten Barton Durstine & Osborne

Now the radio cabinet adopts the tempo of the smartest modernist conceptions in design, while serving, in the example pictured, as an adjunct to the essential furnishings of a breakfast nook



An Imperial Chair of Napoleon I., bearing his initial within a laurel wreath, both gilded. The cherubs and other lighter portions are also gold-covered and made of cast and carved bronze. This is one of the loans of Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick to the Chicago Antiques Exposition

Heppelwhite arm chair, once belonging to Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star-Spangled Banner." Lent to the Chicago Antiques Exposition by Mrs. Walter R. Kirk. It is made of satinwood and carries exquisitely painted decorations on the back, arms, legs and seat rail

Chicago's First Antiques Exposition

By MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago

TINGED with historic color and an individuality typically midwestern, the first Antiques Exposition here was acclaimed by experts a very creditable undertaking. The fact that so many residents participated, lending rare objects never before shown in public, some of them associated with early midwestern history and its greatest figure, Abraham Lincoln, made the affair an unusual event. Private loan collections were brought from neighboring towns and states.

One of the most appealing of these was furniture from the residence of Judge Jonathan Hill of De Witt County, Ill., a friend of the emancipator. It was moved for the first time in 102 years for this exposition. Its historic interest lay in the fact that Lincoln habitually stopped at Judge Hall's home when he rode the circuit with him for several years.

Aside from these associations, the furniture itself lays claim to an interesting past. Originally brought from Virginia to Kentucky in 1789, it remained there until 1827. Then the Hall family, like many another of that pioneer period, moved over into Illinois and settled in De Witt County, taking their furniture with them. Last week the heirlooms made their first journey to Chicago.

The Hill-Lincoln Items

The collection included a bulky desk of both walnut and cherry, believed to have been made between 1735 and 1750. It has a slant top cover, which when opened reveals a much be-spattered writing section. In this are two secret drawers for gold money, there being no other kind of currency in those days. They appeared to be merely perpendicular partitions, but upon close examination could be pulled out and down.

In the same room stood a four-post spool bedstead, a cherry bureau, a rosewood chair, a lamp stand with whale oil lamp and a Bible published by Mathew Cary, Philadelphia, 1802. On the old wooden mantel, also transported from the Hall home, stood the Eli Terry clock with its wooden works, the same one which ticked away the minutes when Lincoln slept in the room.

The first public showing in this country of the cash book of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, used from 1788 to 1793, was the chief item of interest in the display of Stern & Co. of New Orleans. "Journal de Caisse, Année 1788," was stamped in gold on the brown leather cover. This volume came from the private collection of M. Albert Lieutaud of Paris, who brought it with him to New Orleans, where it has been kept in a safe until this first showing in Chicago.

How the Royal Purse Shrunk

Neatly recorded in a fine French script, the ledger shows a balance in 1788 of 1,140,493 livres, which was about $230,000 at that time. In 1793 at the end of the reign, the book showed the balance was merely 9803 livres. All of the royal receipts and expenses were entered by Randon de la Tour, Royal Administrator. Original documents under glass indicated that a receipt had been given by the convention for the balance left in the Royal Treasury after the execution of the King and Queen.

The collection of Currier and Ives early American prints placed on exhibition by Stuyvesant Peabody is the result of 20 years' search. These prints, which were originally sold on the streets for 6 or 10 cents, now bring sometimes more than $1000 each. Before the days of newspaper pictures these recorded important events of the day and familiar scenes. "The Old Oaken Bucket," "The Great West," "Maple Sugaring," "Midnight Race on the Mississippi" and "Home to Thanksgiving," were among this group. A copy of the last one mentioned recently sold at auction for $1400, according to Mr. Peabody.

Chicago-Made Furniture of 1850

One room, the parlor, which Miss Carolyn D. Tyler reproduced at the exposition, gave unusual light on Chicago history. Her grandfather, William H. Brown, came from New York State before 1818 to help the territory of Illinois to be admitted as a free state. Traveling on a flat boat down the Ohio River, he finally settled in Kaskaskia, Ill. Later, when living in Chicago, he ordered furniture to be made for his new home which stood on Michigan Avenue opposite the present Art Institute.

The chairs, of carved rosewood covered with green brocade; 17-foot green brocade draperies; a music box; a scarlet broadcloth table cover embroidered in gold; a rosewood table, all these, made in 1850 in Chicago for a Chicagoan, aroused much interest.

A unique collection of European armor, consisting of 16 complete suits, was brought from the private collection of George F. Harding. Two of these were from the collection of Ambrose Monell, one having been obtained from the Duke of Osuna by Count Belasalto and having formed part of the armory of Guadamur, dating about 1475. Another belonged to Emperor Maximilian, 1515.

French Styles of the 1700s

Eighteenth century wall paper, with medallions after Boilly, used in a bedroom with a Louis XVI canopied bed, Louis XV stone mantel and Louis XV painted poudreuse, made up the exhibit of Isabella Barclay.

Relics of Charles Dickens including a soap box, watch case, pickle fork, inkwell, tie pin, bird-cage pencil holder, and two small purses placed in an eighteenth century mahogany cabinet were brought from a home in Highland Park, Ill.

A collection of English and Continental seventeenth and eighteenth century pewter was shown by A. Starr Best. A Venetian pewter bowl, heavily embossed; an old English jug from Grapes Inn, Ripon, Eng.; a French tureen of Louis XVI design; a Bristol glass bell of lovely claret color, were especially interesting items of this collection.

A map of the United States, made before 1790, attracted much attention in the collection of Mrs. Luther N. Rossiter. The map was embroidered on white china silk, showing the territories not yet made into states, and carried in the corner the name, "Sally Williams, 1811."

Once Used by Napoleon I

Once the property of Napoleon I and now in the possession of Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick, were displayed an armchair in red velvet and gold embroidery, a sofa in red satin, two chairs in green velvet with "N" embroidered in gold at the back, and a cradle.

The Brainard Lemon silver collection from Louisville, Ky., presented a rare Georgian silver dinner service by Paul Storr, silversmith to His Majesty, King George III of England. It included service for 24 people. Other outstanding pieces in this group were, Queen Anne kettle made by A. Courtauld dated 1713; pair of William III patens, maker "V," date 1697; Queen Anne Monteith bowl, by R. Trumbull, 1709; four matching salts, three by Paul Lamerie in 1729, one by William Eley in 1821.

A portion of a dinner set, brought west in a covered wagon in 1835 by the grandfather of the owner, Mrs. John W. Beckwith, included 25 pieces of Staffordshire china by John Alcock, a sugar bowl and cream pitcher by Enoch Wood.

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EDUCATIONAL

'I'll Only Tell My Mother'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Kansas City, Mo.

"DON'T say anything to anyone about it," said the companion of my 12-year-old boy as they were parting at the door after a hike. They had been laughing; their faces showed a satisfied excitement, a harmless pride, a superiority of information that secrecy probably enhanced. Without a moment's thought or hesitation the answer came:

"I'll only tell my mother."

"Well"—a reluctant concession, given only because of necessity. "Well, all right, but no one else."

"No."

The thing itself was not important, just a little episode of hiking across a farmer's field and being mildly admonished by him to close all gates. The boys' imaginations had clothed it with high adventure and their own words and conduct with daring and chivalry. They had "supposed" things about it all the way home. It was plainly not a tale for unsympathetic ears to rob of its fleeting glamour, and so "I'll only tell my mother" conveyed a confidence, a simple trust in the understanding and sympathy waiting there that no child could put into better words.

Events interpreted understandingly, hours of pleasant companionship, moments of unexpected laughter lie behind the pronouncement of that simple code. It has been stated—and carried out—both before and since this particular day, by this boy and his 9-year-old sister. It places a definite responsibility on the parent; it establishes a delicate relationship; for no consideration of comfort or advice can such a confidence ever be violated to another member of the family! If Father is to know the secret he must learn it in some other way, for first, last and all the time, "I'll only tell my mother," means "I'll tell *only* Mother."

Mothers (and fathers, too!) may ask themselves thoughtfully, "What have I to give my children that will lead to closer understanding between us?"

Cheerful companionship is a simple answer. Praise for well doing; interest in hobbies; courtesy; imagination and ideas to fill in gaps of discontent or don't-know-what-to-do's.

Between Friends

Conversations between mother and children at lunch or when the latter are being helped with baths or dressing can be made as entertaining as that between friends of equal age. Indeed, sometimes more entertaining, for few adults care to listen to some of the simple personal events that instantly enthrall children.

If encouraged, children easily acquire the beautiful habit of noticing and remembering interesting details of ordinary things:

"They were playing with a red ball and their sweaters were red. They looked so pretty as they ran." A developing sense of color harmony and rhythm. Or, "It was a beautiful bed of iris, purple and pale yellow that just seemed to belong together." Or, "I was noticing how fresh everything smelled and just then a bird sang, oh, beautifully, Mother."

Out of a larger store of experience and reading Mother can suggest topics, increase acuteness of observation develop clearness of expression, and enjoy doing it,—for soon her company is sought above the company of less entertaining people!

Those trying hours when even the best children express a restlessness they do not understand in the monotonous claim, "I haven't anything to do," can be speedily eliminated by a resourceful mother who instantly supplied a constructive suggestion to fit the occasion.

"Wouldn't you like to cut pictures from this lovely magazine?"

"Here's some tissue paper for mending your kite—tomorrow is apt to be a windy day."

"What country are you studying in geography? It would be interesting to make a costume from the crepe paper you have." Or even, "Wouldn't you like to make some fudge for your friends who'll be coming in?"

Imagination, originality, a touch of cheerful confidence, and no elaborate materials or carefully thought-out plan is needed for these "rainy days" of the disposition.

Making Play of Work

Another place where imagination can be freely used to arouse interest is in the work that must be done during the few play hours of a school day. A large woodpile that was to be moved from the snow-covered ground to a sheltered porch served, on its way, as a fort against snowball bombardments—and the "army" who moved it never realized that work had been done. A winter's supply of canned goods was stored by two laughing boys who rolled them across the floor in "trenches" between can walls and stacked them in their own originally designed figures—cubes, triangles, etc.

When play time is over and putting away time has arrived a game that varies with the playthings used is unfailing in its results of order, promptness and good humor. Each child who has been using the playthings or materials takes part in the putting away and chooses either color, material or object and races with other children having opposite colors, materials or objects, the cheers going to the side that finishes first. Mother can take part, be referee or simply interested audience.

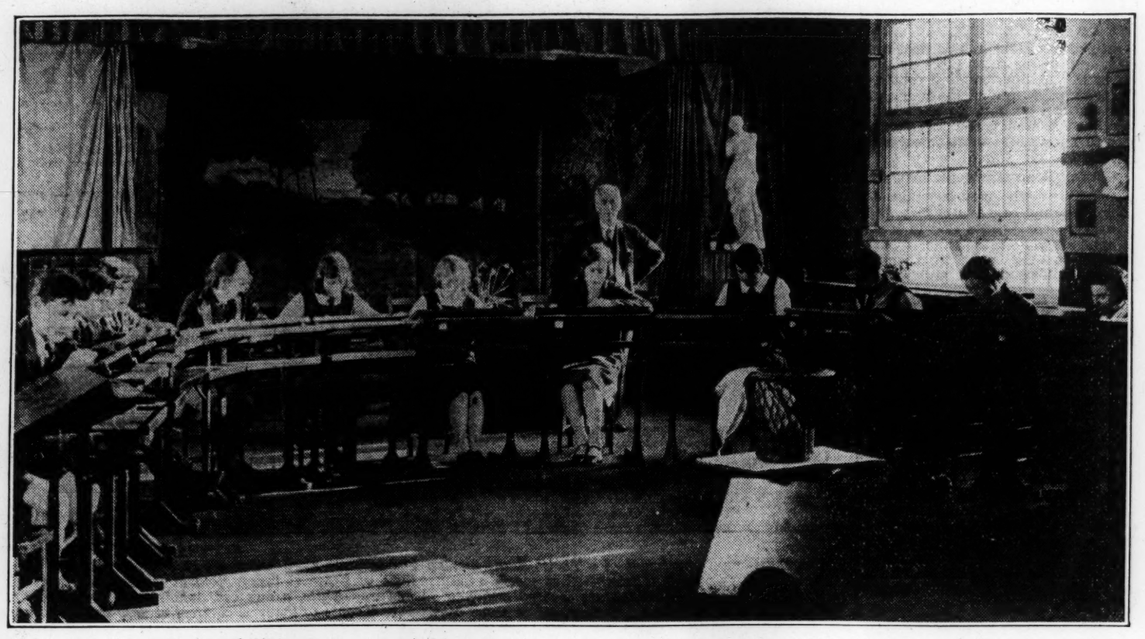
Cultivating an Interest

Participation in the interests that are dear to children cannot be feigned or forced, but any parent can cultivate such an interest with very little effort. Suppose a boy's hobby is collecting for his own museum,—what could be more helpful and delightful to him than Mother's help in cataloguing and labeling his treasures? A family dinner conversation where his collection is the predominating conversational note, listened to with attention and respect by his elders enlarges his self-confidence at the same time that it brings him closer in understanding to his parents.

Little items cut from the newspapers by parents, describing events that interest children strike a confidential note and form, in the thoughts of children, an unconscious confidence that the parents are interested in their welfare. Often such an item presented immediately after dinner will result in the whole evening being spent in the constructive educational pursuit of seeking more knowledge on the same subject. Such a clipping about the Carlsbad Cavern led to the study of caves in general, size and location of important caves of the world, general geological formations of caves and possible plant and animal life in caves. The entire family took part in this study and everyone's informational background was improved, in addition to the close bond of similar interests that was cultivated.

Praise, or verbal appreciation of acts, attitudes, or words boosts children over many a little doubtful spot. The quick responsive smile, the determination to do even better, the self-confidence aroused, all prove that approbation is a constructive quality in parent-child relationship. That such praise must be deserved, and without exaggeration goes without saying, for the child's sense of justice is at work here no less than elsewhere—but praise so often is deserved!

Does all of this seem remote from the topic of gaining and keeping the confidence of children? I do not believe that it is, for all these, and more, companionable, constructive interchanges and interests, go into the sum total of this desirable relationship. Any effort seems worth while that gives to parents the satisfaction of such work done well, that promotes the security of mutual trust between themselves and their children; for who knows how great may be the crisis in the life of the child when next the whispered suggestion of secrecy comes, or how great the opportunity unfolded for the parent by that frank and trustful answer, "I'll only tell my mother."



Courtesy of the Londonderry and Limavady Regional Education Committee

Junior Technical School in Limavady, North Ireland. Class in Art Work.

Modern Schooling in 'Unorganized' Parts of Maine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Augusta, Me.

A TOWNSHIP in northern Maine, all farmers of French descent, with few adults speaking English; population about 100; a model rural school competely equipped, with excellent school grounds; 40 pupils part of whom are transported from another township where a primitive school was discontinued. It seems certain that one result of this school will be the organization of this township into a well-governed plantation within one or two generations.

An island on the coast; people nearly all fishermen of native stock, fairly prosperous, with good homes; old school building remodeled for 20 pupils, several of whom are transported from another island and two from a light station; same teacher in this school for six years. An unusually large proportion of pupils have entered secondary school in the past few years and several girls are training for teachers.

A railroad settlement, no highway connection; school building remodeled by co-operation of railroad and the state; enrollment, 10 to 20 pupils, some of whom are transported by the railroad from other employees' settlements without expense to the state.

A single family 40 miles from a town; teacher provided by the state for three children; board of teacher paid by employer and room for school maintained by him.

These briefs and the comments thereon are from the notebooks of Adelbert W. Gordon of the Maine Department of Education, whose special care is to provide educational facilities for children in places without municipal organization.

Over 15,000 Square Miles

The number of these children remains fairly constant at 800 to 1000, but they are scattered over 15,000 square miles of territory. Mr. Gordon's official designation is "general agent for schooling in the unorganized territory," and his field includes wild land townships, "strips," "gores," points, peninsulas, islands, light stations, everything that is not included within the precincts of some municipal organization.

The children's parents are woodsmen engaged in lumbering operations in deep woods; workmen on isolated sites where construction jobs are under way; guides or trappers; keepers and supervisors of storage dams; lighthouse keepers, and fishermen. Because of the extent of the territory and the wide variations in local conditions the task of providing such children with schools, books and teachers is of considerable magnitude and is rated as a major activity of the department of education.

It has not been financially possible or economically profitable to construct a large number of small school buildings in out-of-the-way places, although the State does own about 20 such schools. In many cases the less expensive and more satisfactory alternative is adopted of taking the children to established schools, where their transportation or board and their tuition is paid largely by the State.

Every year sees a reduction in the number of remote schools maintained, although the school population in the unorganized territory does not change greatly. Seventy-three of these schools, some with a minimum of three pupils, were in operation in 1911, when the maximum number was reached. At the present time the yearly average number of schools under Mr. Gordon's care is 30, and he believes this number will remain for some years.

The reduced number of schools has been largely the result of a policy of consolidation. By reason of the greatly improved transportation facilities developed since 1919 children may comfortably and quickly be taken long distances by automobile or motorbus to attend classes.

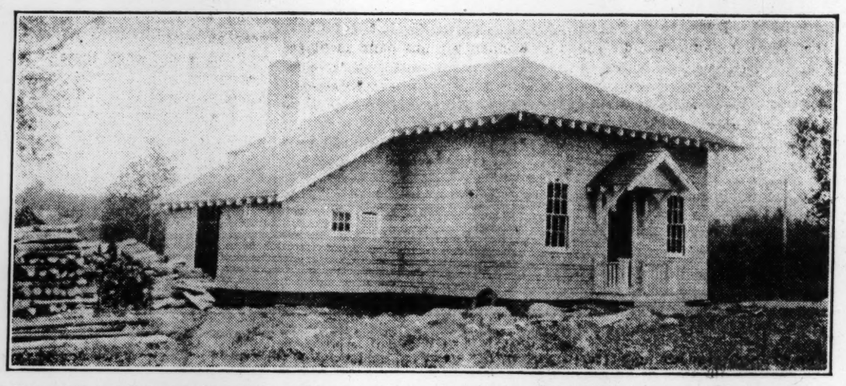
Advantages of New Policy

It is possible for the consolidated schools to have a larger enrollment, a longer school year, better housing and equipment, more efficient teachers and better supervision than the old scattered schools, sometimes made up of the children of a single family.

Where pupils live too far away from a school to make transportation feasible, they leave home during the school year and are boarded in some town or city. The State pays usually about three-fourths of the board bill and the parents the remainder.

Mr. Gordon explains the reasoning back of this policy which has become a settled one. "Parents should not be relieved of the responsibility of supporting their children during the school year," he says. "In other words, the schooling of children should not be made in any case a source of profit to parents. Moreover, it is necessary to follow this plan in order to protect the financial interests of the State, as otherwise an inducement is left open to parents of a certain type with large families to move back into the wilderness during the school year for the purpose of being relieved of the support of their children."

When new school buildings are built by the State in unorganized places, they are comparable with the best in any rural town. Teachers are largely normal school graduates or persons of long experience in actual teaching. It is perhaps surprising, but true that these teachers like their remote locations and return to them year after year. Records of the same teacher in the same school for five, six or eight years are not uncommon.



Type of Modern School Built by State of Maine in "Unorganized Territory" or Parts Far Distant From Settlements

Had Other Business

"Six-year-old," who was asked at home how his new acquaintances at school had liked him, answeed, "I don't know; I was so busy liking them I didn't bother to think the other way around."

Trends at the College Level

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Geneva, Switz.

IN DAYS when a university education was for the privileged few and largely a class distinction, a year was devoted to visiting the capitals of Europe in company with a tutor. Time was spent at the courts, entertainment was provided by the recognized patrons of the arts. The expectation — an acquaintance with the amenities of society in high places, a practice in the social graces which might consist in proficiently turning a fine line in a sonnet or perfecting a fine turn with a rapier. It was the Grand Tour—the sine qua non of the socially initiated and had the educational virtue of at least preparing a lad for the place he was to take in his social group.

For similar purposes of social adjustment, now, in the twentieth century, travel is increasingly being made a part of formal education. Acquaintance with past civilizations, contacts with other peoples and places, are given a place in the undergraduate course through taking the junior year in Europe and by the exchange of students, and in the graduate school which the Cecil Rhodes Scholarships and numerous fellowship foundations provide for the broadening influences of foreign travel. The introduction of this experience is evidence that educators recognize the need of providing international contacts for those gifted with promising qualities of leadership. This is a recognition which is far from being merely academic. A compulsion is being laid upon education which accepts the responsibility of preparing students for the social obligations of twentieth-century living—that there be introduced into the undergraduate years an international point of view.

A Small Per Cent

The students—undergraduate and graduate—for whom these provisions are made represent but a meager percentage of the whole. To them, of course, may be added the hosts taking short vacation trips. One of the results of the immigration legislation has been the organization of student class travel which has already given to many an educational experience which would probably otherwise have been impossible. Writers of magazine articles may well deplore some of the conditions attached to this student invasion of Europe but nevertheless it has had some far-reaching positive results. However, a large number of students desiring a very different, less hasty and superficial foreign experience are not receiving it as part of a college course. In fact a large number of students generously endowed and qualified for higher cultural education are not going to the liberal arts colleges.

Some of the reasons for their making other choices are a matter of frequent discussion in the press and the magazines. Other reasons, more subtle, are less frequently mentioned. Many of our less hampered and more forward-looking secondary schools—public and private—are recognizing important educational values outside the stereotyped college preparatory courses—in the fields of music, the plastic arts and drama, fields that have long been outside the curriculum. We shall continue to hear voices—and voices which merit attention—raised in opposition to these emancipated pioneers, but they will before too long, it is to be hoped, be voices crying in the educational wilderness. For students whose secondary school years have been spent in these happy cases, the standard liberal arts colleges offer little lure. A startlingly large number of those who do go over the hurdles of the college entrance board examinations successfully are withdrawing from college at the end of the first and also the second year.

From the Secondary Schools

To a certain degree this is as it should be. The liberal arts colleges are the national guardians of our culture and scholarship. They should exist, with all their superior equipment of libraries and laboratories, for the comparatively small number of students peculiarly endowed with scholastic ability for the purely scholastic pursuits. But, there is a legion of students, coming from the progressive secondary schools in particular, who have had their intellectual curiosity aroused, who have unmistakable abilities for equally worth-while accomplishments. For these, other varieties of higher education must be provided. They frequently represent our finest stock; they are our social leaders, among them women whose thinking will influence the thinking of the citizenry of their communities. We cannot overlook the fact that they must be prepared for a definite place in the social fabric of our country. It takes no nicely conceived argument to show that their generation will demand a less provincial, less nationalistic outlook—or to state it the other way, their generation will demand an international point of view.

Great obligation rests on those intrusted with the education of this group to provide conditions conducive to this end. There are many ways of undertaking this—new attitudes, new conceptions of individual needs, new textbooks, new devices for detecting potentialities, wholly new conceptions of educational objectives and procedures. Such a plan as that developed for a small unit to have a college course of two or three years' duration built on the basic ideas of progressive education, in the international environment of Geneva, is one specific way.

A. M. B.

So That She Can Write Her Boy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago

THE teacher dictated, "They will come." Several mothers wrote, "Dey will come." These mothers had learned to speak English from their children and neighbors. But to learn to write the language was their chief purpose in joining this mother's class. The English language, as many who have tried to learn it in addition to their native tongue will admit, is not easy to spell.

"If I could only write a note to the milkman, then I would be too glad," one mother had said many times to this teacher.

"I always must get my boy to leave the note for the laundry man. I wish I could write it myself," another had sighed on her first day at school.

"When do you put 'k' and when do you put 'g' on 'thin,' that's what I want to know," and "Do I 'here' the music?" were some of the typical questions put to the teacher.

A word was quite worthless, even if it could be spelled, unless it could be properly placed in a sentence. Realizing this, the teacher thoroughly explained the meaning of words like "there, their," "thing and think." Then they were written on the blackboard so that a clear mental picture of the look of the word was gained.

Learning the Use

But the most important step in the process of learning to spell for these mothers, according to this teacher, was the dictation day after day of sentences containing the word. To the visitor, dictation connoted a business college with shorthand and typewriting in the foreground. But here was dictation as a means of teaching foreign-born mothers not only to spell the word but to use it in the right context after it had been mastered.

A carpenter presented with a box of tools might think he had gained a great treasure, but not until he had learned which tool to use and how, would they be really of any appreciable value to him. So, too often, an adult or even a child memorizes a long list of words which, when the time comes, are not used in their right places, and consequently are only half learned.

One woman, for instance, learned the isolated word "brought." She wrote it no less than 25 times. Several days later, however, when the sentence was dictated, "I brought my pencil with me," she wrote, "I broth my pencil with me," not recognizing the difference in meaning of the two words.

The story was told of a class in night school where the young men were asked to learn the spelling of five words without any explanation of their meaning. One word was "beyond." A few nights later a big, ruddy-faced fellow was asked to put "beyond" in a sentence.

He hesitated. Then his face lighted up and, turning to the teacher, he said, "I wanta 'beyon' the yob in the morning."

Acquiring the meaning of the word, getting the "look" of it on the blackboard, and constantly having to write it in a dictated sentence proved a successful method of learning to write the language. By constant repetition all of the foundation words were mastered first. The little words like "and," "saw," "was," "is," "did," "will," "like," etc., became practically automatic. To illustrate the gradual progression, the teacher showed the visitor the following sentences which she had used.

1. I will see the boy.
2. I saw the good boy.
3. I will tell you about the good boy.

Happy Over Notes

Dictation had given a definite relation between the sound of the spoken word, its meaning, and its spelling in a group of words expressing ideas. It helped foreign mothers to translate the spoken language into a written one.

As soon as possible practical sentences within the mothers' experience are given until they can write from dictation a note to one of their children something like this:

Dear Rose:
I will be home at 5 o'clock. Bring up some potatoes. Set the table, and put salt on the meat.

With love,
Your Mother.

Such a note delights the class so much that they like to try their own hand at composing notes to the postman, the delivery boy, laundry man, and grocery man. Mistakes they do make, but so practical and realistic are the lessons that they are inspired to work very hard.

Gradually the short notes become little letters to relatives, which in turn become longer letters discussing the political, business or economic conditions. The expressions of gratitude of these mothers getting a new start in a new world and adopting the native tongue of their children are very sincere and deep-rooted.

"First I had eyes and could not see," one of them confided to this teacher. "Now I can read signs in the street cars, and I can write to my boy, too. He is glad, too, because he goes to high school and he wants his mother should be able to write a little in English."

Daily Newspapers Confer at School of Journalism

Representatives of advertising departments of daily newspapers in the State of Wisconsin are discussing their problems at a conference at the University of Wisconsin this week, held under the auspices of the School of Journalism and the Wisconsin Daily Newspaper Advertising League.

Local and foreign advertising problems, copy and layout, and merchandising methods are included in the program. Men from the advertising field and members of the university staff discuss aspects of these topics.

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THE HOME FORUM

Discovering Familiar Places

IT IS part of the everlasting enchantment of ordinary daily living that even the most familiar things turn constantly a new facet toward the beholder. Light and shadow, star-rise and dawning, make over anew, and hour by hour, the hills among which we have grown from the cradle. The seasons march amid the meadows and keep their hosting between even the busiest streets. Indeed, a city is curiously sensitive to the passage of the months and the gathering of the hours toward the western sky. Where else shall you find such fine pale gold as lies on a winter morning upon the spreading press and huddle of roofs! The amethyst shadows of October twilight gather as surely under the lamp at the street's end as under the grave remote elms where already the veils of amber are laid about the summer's green. If spring comes among the traffic jams with less of pageantry than in the April copses, she comes with no less certainty: for there are crocuses in the park that borders the long line of honking cars, daffodils push flaunting yellow heads between the palings toward the crowds that stream from all corners. Long before the first green shadow has fallen upon the branches out in the windy meadows, the willow overhanging the city fountain is golden. The gulls turn seaward from their accustomed bridges, sparrows are building about even the smokiest eaves, there are violets at the ears of dray horses that make their placid way amid the shriek and grind of tram and omnibus. And summer with her breathless noons shadows bluely upon her burning walls the wings of the town pigeon.

No one day exactly patterns the last. Sun and rain transfigure the river, the tide brings up a hint of fugitive salt, glooms of azure and gold lie under the bridges at noonday, mist gathers above the waters at evening and shifts through green and rose to a deepening umber out of which rise the lovely lines of cranes and shipping etched on a far sky. Even the wind, shrewish at street corners, opens a new vista between familiar roofs, for the smoke clouds are scattered and the young pale blue appears where we had forgotten to expect it, and the blown beauty of a crow tossed on exultant feathers in the arms of the gale, gives us pause.

And the little hands of the rain, how they scour for our new rejoicing the slates and dingy walls. How the austere clear gray of the storied stones deepens the dim violet of dripping roofs. There is a rush and a gurgle along the cleansed gutters like the rush of a hillside stream, and where the puddles widen whole families of ragamuffin sparrows dip and chirp. It is odd that so few minutes are given to the birds of the city. In a country lane, the carrier on a two-mile trot to a station has yet time to note that the chiff-chaff is in the copse, that the partridges are coupled, and the chaffinch spreading his feathers to the sun. Yet how seldom are the city sparrows smiled upon as they lift themselves from the grateful refreshing of a rain pool in a busy place! High on some chimney-stack, or silhouetted against the eave end, a thrush, unsuspected in the roar of the common day, sings shrilly sweet upon the music of the falling drops. Driven to shelter, lifting idle eyes in that moment of enforced inaction, we find him there, of whom we had not dreamed, our thrush in the city.

Not less rich for discovery than the seething streets is the tiny village we have known as our own shadows. Here in most cases it is some trick of light and shade, some peculiar interplay of gloom and radiance, that gives to the long-familiar an unexpected enchantment. Comes a morning of late summer when the rickyard, known we believed to the remotest mouse-hole between the stones, glows suddenly into new beauty. Golden rick on golden rick under the hot gold air, heavy amber shadows upon the gold dust, the swelling lines of domed thatches under the mellowing sky, give us wonder. Innumerable times we had passed that yard, yet never in an hour like this.

There are rainy days when the greenwood, known of old to its secret nests, withdraws every familiar landmark under an emerald twilight. Where we had looked for bracken deeps, or along empty beech aisles, a grape-hued veil has fallen. Uncertainly we feel ahead along tracks yesterday more sure beneath our feet than household stairs. The cuckoo has fallen silent, the laughter of the green woodpecker no longer lifts the little leaves. Only the drip, drip of slow rain intensifies the quiet and blots out the sound of feet and voice.

The earliest snow transforms the lane by which we took our first adventurous walk abroad. The hedges have surely shrunk! Where we parted last year's twigs to peep at the nesting wren, is a frail loveliness of snowstem and frost-bud. The sun sets the white fields gleaming. The encircling arms of the hills, in whose embrace we have grown up, fold in the shining valley as a bird gathers her little ones under her feathers. "This," we say, thoughts stammering under the new wonder, "this is where we live!" The whiteness and the light have discovered a fairer heritage than we knew. In even such a tiny village as Deerhurst the meadows, known so intimately, are made "new every morning." Acquaintance with every turn in the lanes, with the outside and inside of the gracious half-timbered cottages receding behind lines of hollyhocks and beehives, in no way lessens the magic of the hour when some beauty unforeseen touches the usual to unusual glory. Some September morning falls a "shining peace" on the quiet river and its smiling plain. The grass is gray with dew. Toward the low banks leagues of purple loosestrife spread a royal road. Lombardy poplars stand like watchful sentinels before the ancient walls of Odda's chapel. For long we have known this place, yet never quite like this. So old a village, familiar spot to Saxons as to us, yet withdrawn into a fresh and secret loveliness with every day of rain.

Have we not often discovered all over again the joy of houses that are dear to us? There is an hour, in wind and rain maybe, under the still shining of the winter stars, or in the afterglow on summer nights, when the low white walls under their sheltering thatch welcome us to the lane's end as never before. Another hour when the little gabled house standing one-sidedly on the hill-edge gathers more closely about it the tender shelter of home. Bees murmur about the golden-rod more sweetly than we thought, through the wide casement windows comes the breath of mignonette, in a patch of sunshine the sheep-dog opens a mild inquiring eye. Or the heartening crackle of logs greets us to haven from the blast. With a sudden leap of heart we discover again the gray stone house high on the common, where sea gulls cry after the plough, and wheat and barley harvest surge, a sea of gold to the very door. Under those wide skies roses and jessamine lean to the wind. Dear and well-known as the house has been, this hour enriches it and us.

What has discovered for us these familiar places, what has touched them to glory where we had not looked for more than common grace? Perhaps absence prepared some match all undreamed of, so that when we came again the flame leaped up. Has not Ivor Gurney written,

Only the wanderer knows England's graces,
Or can anew see clear familiar faces.

Perhaps, better than all else, something has irradiated our own thought, so that eyes have a fairer sight and the heart a goodlier song! D. T.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

In the Little Lane

After five elms close press two apple trees,
That scatter blossom-largesse on the knees of tangled thorn
Where little wrens are born;
And hidden there are minstrels' galleries,
Where Masters, worthy of an Emperor's fees,
Sing with the voice of thrush or nightingale
To all the clouds that sail
The sky;
There, little winds, made captive, love to lie
Swinging the grass innumerable hours
Drowsy with fragrance from the hedgerow flowers.

—A. D. L. WILSON, in *The Poetry Review* (London).

Dante on the Ferry

Oh, it's Dante Alighieri is a poet,
And he's working for the Lackawanna Line,
Just a bootblack writing lyrics on the ferry
In between the times he gives unto a shine.

Oh, it's Dante Alighieri feels emotion
When the siren blares an octave in one note,
And he scribbles down a stormy hearted stanza—
How the Bay of Naples rolls a fisher's boat.

In the dark he hears a phantom bow watch hailing,
Marks the Half Moon heading for the Tappan Zee;
Glimpses luggers slipping south without a sidelight—
For beyond the Narrows lieth Italy.

There's the fog bell calling slips for old Manhattan,
There's the jingle from the wheelhouse overhead,
And it's Dante Alighieri sees the lustre
Of the pierhead lanterns done in green and red. . . .

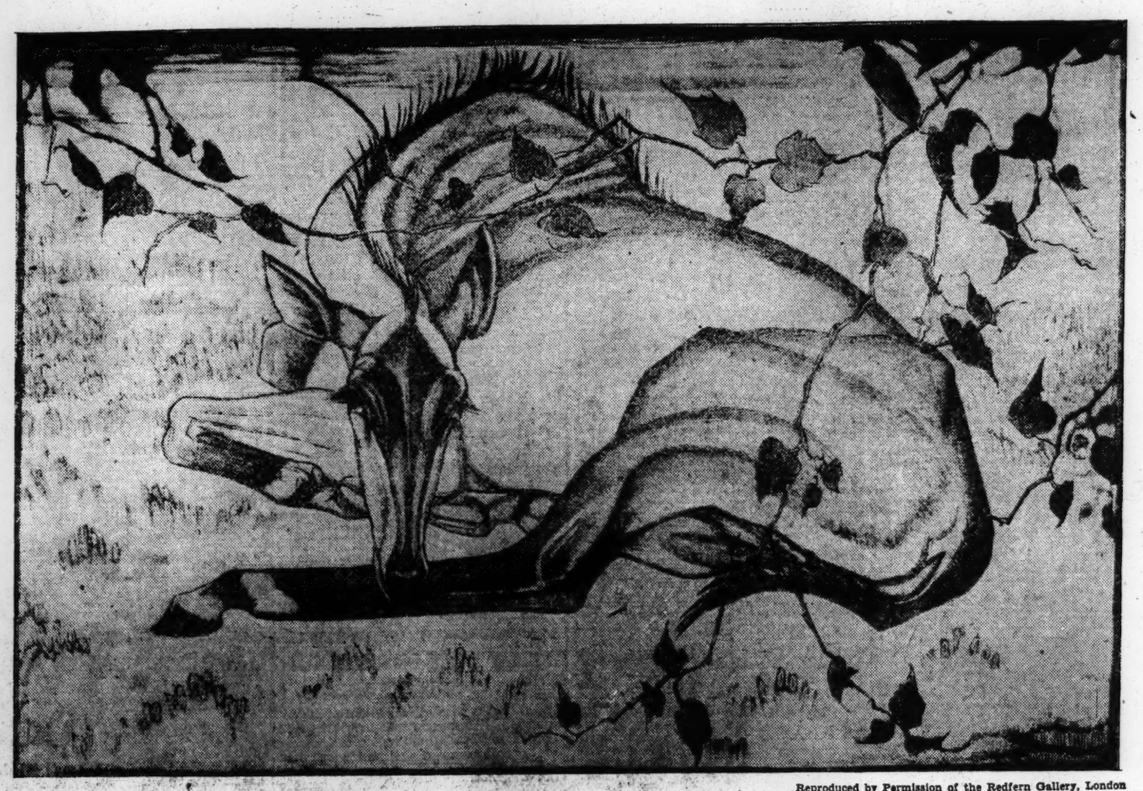
With his breath he makes a mirror out of leather;
With a rag he burnishes the Jersey heel;
But it's evident he's caught the splendid notion
That the poets and the bootblacks always kneel.

—NATHALIA CRANE, in "Venus Invisible."

It Is the Thrush

Hark—
That rapture in the leafy dark!
Who is it shouts upon the bough aswing,
Waking the upland and the valley under?
What carols, like the blazon of a king,
Fills all the dawn with wonder?
Oh, hush,
It is the thrush,
In the deep and woody glen!
Ah, thus the gladness of the gods was sung,
When the old Earth was young;
That rapture rang,
When the first morning on the mountains sprang:
And now he shouts, and the world is young again!

—EDWIN MARKHAM, in "The Man with the Hoe and other poems"



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A Nilgai Doe. From a Lithograph by Miss Elsie Henderson

Tree Fraternity

There is a close fraternity of trees
Encircling the world
With loveliness.

Broad oaks of England spread great gracious arms,
Their rugged roots firm in historic soil
Of passing centuries;
New England elms,
With temple columns etching gray brown grace,
Hang leafy banners high
Against the blue;
Slim silver birches guard Superior,
Like gallant armored knights of fairy lore;
Domestic apple trees bloom fragrantly
In fruitful orchards, mile on sunny mile,
In happy Oregon;
The palms of fair Hawaii spread their fans
In sleepy tropics where turquoise bayous
Blend with the sea;
The cherry blossoms hold pink festival
In gardens of the island land-Japan;
And yellow plane trees make tall pillared aisles
With green cathedral roofs
Along the roads of France.

There is a close fraternity of trees
Encircling the world
With loveliness.

MARTHA MADISON.

The Chavannes Vestibule

When in Paris during the summer of 1891, McKim spent two days with Puvis de Chavannes and explained to him the plans of the Staircase Hall, proposing for the trustees to confide to him the decoration of the walls.

I first met Charles F. McKim (relates Wallace Wood) at the hour of seven a. m., in the studio of Puvis de Chavannes, when I was taking my morning lesson. It was thus I happened to be present when one of the gentlest and greatest of Americans met one of the gentlest and greatest of Frenchmen, and made him the offer for the decoration of the Boston Library. The price was very generous indeed; the artist was evidently staggered. I noticed that he trembled and the silence became oppressive. Mr. McKim quietly urged the matter, praising the artist, who finally said: "The offer is princely, but the undertaking is great. Boston is distant, I am an old man; in fact, I am afraid. Enfin, j'ai peur." Puvis finally accepted, and after the architect had departed he asked me what he should take as a subject. I suggested something, I have forgotten what, but he replied: "I must wait till it comes. My genius lies in the unconscious." Judge of my delight when I first saw that vestibule complete.

Greatness is the simplest thing in the world. The Boston Library is the simplest thing in the world. The Gates of Paradise by Daniel French, the Hill of Parnassus by Puvis, and the whole temple of light by McKim. Architecture is the simplest of the arts; it is also the greatest, as the name shows.—From "The Life and Times of Charles Follen McKim," by CHARLES MOORE.

The Balsa, a Food Tree

I welcomed this tree as a neighbor for the romance with which it is associated, but I soon found that it was notable not alone for the lightness of its wood. It has beautiful, stately, cream-colored blossoms six inches or more in height that stand upright near the extremity of limbs where they may be seen against the sky. Moreover, these great ivory cups, bound in bronzy sheaths, hold water and a thick liquid exudes from the flower itself. This, with the pistils, attracts insects and the whole furnishes both drink and food for certain birds and mammals. Hither came Oropendolas, Tovi Paroquets, Woodpeckers, and an occasional Hummingbird. The former stand at the side of the cup and help themselves over its edge, but the Woodpeckers drill a hole near the top of the Calyx and get their meal, as it were, on the side. Paroquets stand on the rim of the petals and Hummers hover above them as they dip within.

One evening while we were at the supper-table, from which we can plainly see the balsa as well as be seen from it, a Capucin Monkey, as though drinking our health, took a blossom in both hands and held it to his lips. It seemed wholly natural to raise my glass in response. After nightfall I sometimes see small animals, probably Opossums, running out on the bare limbs toward the blossoms and quickly returning, possibly after a hurried drink. The tree blooms through the dry season and is therefore a constant source of attraction both to me and its numerous native patrons.—From "My Tropical Air Castle," by FRANK M. CHAPMAN.

THE sense of the decorative is always present with Miss Elsie Henderson, and she rarely deals with any subject without this quality spontaneously manifesting itself. Whether it is the effect of a more or less formal conception of her subject or not is immaterial, the fact that the decorative treatment enhances the effect of her work is unquestionable. In addition it gives to her picture the impress of a more pronounced artistic individuality.

There is nothing of the proverbial timid gentleness associated with the more commonplace doe in this Nilgai species of the family. One might rather imagine a remote resemblance to some prehistoric forbear. Be this as it may, it is a singularly striking and handsome animal which has here been transferred to the stone, and which, with the subdued greenish-yellow tinting, makes an admirable picture which will always claim a corner in memory. The attitude of the doe and the artist's boldness and sure grasp of essential design, have marked merit, the decorative effect being further heightened by the light, drooping branches and their leaves.

Shearing and Spinning

Sam and Reuben sheared the sheep in April, working in the barn-shed beyond the milking place, ripping the coats from the backs of the sheep with great shears. Diony helped wash the fleeces at the wash place, making a hot rich lye suds in the great iron washing pot, and each fleece was beaten about in hot foam with battling sticks of wood. Then the wool was drained of the water and rinsed once more and hung to dry on scaffolds. Her thought penetrated the wool and went with the fleece through the hot foamy bath and lay stretched with it on the scaffolds in the shade of the greatest oak. In the night she dreamed of planes of white frothy matter which the sheep had shed and of the sheep going back to their pasture, their yield gone beyond their power to recall. When the wool was dry Polly called her to help pick it free of sticks and burrs, and if one of the fleeces was of a richer whiteness and softness than the rest she had a peculiar pride in it, as if she shared some right with the flock. Sam would be singing a song, his falsetto voice that he used among the barns and cow-pens:

Many hist'ries have been read and many stories told
How Moses caught his mare. It was in the days of old. . . .

In summer the cloth-making was of the wool, making garments for winter wear; in winter it was of the linen, the wear of the summer. Now, soon after the first meal of the day, Diony would be busy with the wool, and Polly's plans for it would run forward even while they sat at breakfast in the great kitchen room where Sallie Tolliver had put a trencher of ham and a fine wheat loaf on the board. Spinning the wool, she would work in the west end of the room, running back and forth to the rhythms of the great wheel. Out of the small window she could see the garden patch along the creek, the flowing water beyond, and the hill. Stepping back and forth in the dance of spinning she would recall the words from her father's books, from one book. . . . This would blend with the flow of the wool in her hands until the words and the wool were spun together and all stood neatly placed in her thought ready to be woven into some newer sort.—From "The Great Meadow," by ELIZABETH MADOX ROBERTS.

„Nach demselben Geist"

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN SEINEM 1. Briefe an die Korinther verweist Paulus auf die geistigen Gaben, die „sich in einem jeglichen erzeigen zum gemeinen Nutzen". Er spricht von der Verschiedenartigkeit dieser Gaben,—Gaben des Heilens, des Weissagens und der Sprachen. Dann betont er immer wieder, daß diese Gaben „nach demselben Geist" sind, mit andern Worten, daß sie dem Menschen von Gott verliehene geistige Gaben sind. Im darauffolgenden Kapitel führt er aus, daß alle diese Gaben ohne Barmherzigkeit, ohne Liebe nichts nützen. Sie müssen dazu dienen, Liebe auszudrücken und die Herrlichkeit Gottes durch Sein Bild und Gleichnis, den geistigen Menschen, zu offenbaren.

Dies mögen wir für ein hohes, schwer erreichbares Ziel halten. Die Christliche Wissenschaft erweist sich jedoch vielen als überaus wirksame Hilfe, dem Ziel merklich näher zu kommen. Durch die Christliche Wissenschaft erkennen wir, daß Gott und der Mensch zugleich bestehen, unzertrennlich sind, daß der Mensch immer eins mit Gott ist, und daß Gott (als das göttliche Prinzip des wirklichen Menschen) sein Wesen regiert, leitet und lenkt. Da Gott der Geist ist, muß der Mensch, Sein Bild und Gleichnis, geistig sein. Wir sollten daher unsern Begriff vom Menschen vergeistigen, wenn wir geistige Gaben zum Ausdruck bringen wollen.

Auf Seite 258 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" erklärt Mary Baker Eddy: „Gott bringt im Menschen die unendliche Idee zum Ausdruck, die sich immerdar entwickelt, sich erweitert und von einer grenzenlosen Basis aus höher und höher steigt". Etwas weiter unten auf derselben Seite schreibt sie: „Die menschlichen Fähigkeiten erweitern und vervollkommnen sich in dem Verhältnis, wie die Menschheit den wahren Begriff vom Menschen und von Gott gewinnt".

Betrachten wir z.B. die Sprachengabe. Eine herrliche Veranschaulichung davon finden wir im 2. Kapitel der Apostelgeschichte, wo es heißt, daß die Apostel zu der Menge sprachen, so daß „ein jeglicher hörte, daß sie mit seiner Sprache redeten". Petrus und die andern konnten durch ihr Festhalten an dem rechten Begriff von sich selber—daran, daß sie in Wirklichkeit Gottes Ideen sind, die die göttliche Intelligenz widerspiegeln—ihre gottverliehene Fähigkeit erkennen und zum Ruhme des Gebers alles Guten anwenden.

Wir wissen vielleicht nicht, welche Fähigkeit in uns schlummert; wenn wir aber wie die Apostel das Verlangen haben, in dem zu sein, was des Vaters ist, die Liebe, die auf den göttlichen Geber hinweist, zum Ausdruck zu bringen; wenn wir erkennen, daß wir ohne Gott weder die Gabe noch die Fähigkeit hätten, sie anzuwenden, können wir sicher sein, daß es uns nicht an Gelegenheit fehlen wird, die dem Menschen von Gott verliehenen Gaben in höchster und heiligster Tätigkeit und zum Ruhme Gottes zu bekunden.

Man kann versucht sein zu glauben, daß man seine Gaben in einer andern Umgebung besser anwenden könnte. Aber Gott, der Geist, ist allgegenwärtig. Können wir uns dann nicht gerade da, wo wir jeweils sind, der göttlichen Allgegenwart bewußt werden? Hätten wir den Ort zu wechseln, um Gott zu finden, uns der göttlichen Gegenwart bewußt zu werden, so wäre Er nicht der allgegenwärtige Geist! Die Gaben sind tatsächlich in Überfülle vorhanden, und derselbe Geist, Gott, bringt sie durch den geistigen Menschen fortwährend zum Ausdruck. Nicht ein irdischer Ort sondern geistiges Bewußtsein enthüllt die Wahrheit.

Manchmal ist man versucht zu glauben, man könne von einer Gabe oder Veranlagung besser Gebrauch machen, wenn man mehr Hochschulbildung genossen hätte. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (in dems. Buche, S. 89): „Gemüt ist nicht notwendigerweise von erzieherischen Vorgängen abhängig. Es trägt alle Schönheit und Poesie in sich, sowie die Kraft, sie auszudrücken". Wir brauchen die Hochschulbildung nicht gering zu schätzen, und es braucht uns nicht anzufechten, wenn wir sie nicht haben. Ob man über alles Schulwissen verfüge oder nur eine begrenzte Ausbildung habe, Tatsache bleibt, daß die höchste Ausbildung das Ergebnis der Entfaltung der Erkenntnis ist, die das göttliche Gemüt widerspiegelt. Man kann hochbegabt sein; bringt man aber die Liebe und den Glauben, die dem Nächsten helfen und den Wahrheitssucher ermutigen, nicht zum Ausdruck, so hat man die Freude, sich von Gott, dem göttlichen Prinzip, regieren zu lassen, noch nicht erfahren.

Ist es nicht erhebend, zu erkennen, daß die Verantwortung für unsere Gaben nicht auf uns ruht? „Gott ist's, der in euch wirkt", sagt Paulus, „beides, das Wollen und das Vollbringen, nach seinem Wohlgefallen". Da Gott die Quelle der Intelligenz und aller wahren Tätigkeit ist, brauchen wir nie zu befürchten, daß es uns an Fähigkeit, das Gute auszudrücken, mangeln werde. Bei dieser Erkenntnis wird es uns auch klar, daß jedermann die Gabe „nach demselben Geist", Gott, zum Ausdruck bringt, und daß sie wie der Geber gut und vollkommen sein und fortwährend, freudig zum Ausdruck kommen muß. Wie uns dies in wahrer Brüderschaft vereinigt!

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

A Table in the Wild

I saw a little Wood-mouse once,
Like Oberon in his hall,
With the green, green moss beneath his feet,
Sit under a mushroom tall.

I saw him sit and his dinner eat,
All under the forest-tree—
His dinner of chestnuts ripe and red,
And he ate it heartily. . . .

I saw that He regardeth them,
Those creatures weak and small;
Their table in the wild is spread
By Him who cares for all!

—MARY HOWITT, in "Songs of Animal Life."

"By the same Spirit"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN HIS first epistle to the Corinthians, Paul calls attention to the spiritual gifts which are "given to every man to profit withal." He tells of the diversity of these gifts—gifts of healing, of prophecy, and of tongues. Then he reiterates that these gifts are "by the same Spirit"; in other words, that they are spiritual gifts from God to man. In the following chapter he points out that all these gifts are as nothing without charity, without love. They must be used to express love, and to show forth God's glory through His image and likeness, spiritual man.

This may seem a high ideal, one difficult of attainment. Christian Science, however, is proving a most effective aid to many in advancing perceptibly toward the goal. In Christian Science we learn that God and man are coexistent, inseparable; that man is ever at-one with God; and that God, as the divine Principle of the real man, governs, guides, and directs his being. As God is Spirit, man, His image and likeness, must be spiritual. It behooves us, therefore, if we would express spiritual gifts, to spiritualize our concept of man.

On page 258 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy says, "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis." A little farther down on the same page she says, "The human capacities are enlarged and perfected in proportion as humanity gains the true conception of man and God."

Take, for instance, the gift of tongues. A most beautiful illustration of this is recorded in the second chapter of Acts, where the apostles spoke to the multitude so that "every man heard them speak in his own language." Holding the right concept of themselves as in reality God's ideas, reflecting the divine intelligence, Peter and the others were able to recognize their God-given ability and use it to the glory of the Giver of all good.

We may not know what latent ability we possess; but if, like the apostles, we desire to be about the Father's business, to express the love which bespeaks the divine Giver; if we realize that without God we would have neither the gift nor the ability to use it, we may rest assured that we shall not lack occasion to manifest man's God-given gifts in highest and holiest activity and to the glory of God.

One may be tempted to believe that if he were in some other environment he could the better use his gifts. But God, Spirit, is omnipresent. Then can we not, right where we are at the present moment, become conscious of the divine ever-presence? If we had to move away to find God, to realize the divine presence, He would not be omnipresent Spirit! There is indeed an abundance of gifts, and the same Spirit, God, is continually expressing them through spiritual man. It is not material place, but spiritual consciousness, that reveals the truth.

Sometimes the suggestion seems to be that one could make better use of a gift or talent if he had had greater academic training. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 89): "Mind is not necessarily dependent upon educational processes. It possesses of itself all beauty and poetry, and the power of expressing them." We need not belittle academic training, nor need we be disturbed by the lack of it. Whether one be possessed of all the learning of the schools or of a limited education, it must not be forgotten that the highest education is the result of the unfolding of the knowledge which reflects divine Mind. One may be highly intellectual, and yet, if he is not expressing the love and the faith which help a neighbor and encourage the seeker for the truth, he has not yet learned the joy of letting himself be governed by God, divine Principle.

Is it not an inspiration to realize that the responsibility for our gifts does not rest with us? As Paul puts it, "It is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure." God being the source of intelligence and of all true activity, we need never fear a lack of ability to express good. Knowing this, we realize also that whoever expresses the gift, it is "by the same Spirit," God; and, like the Giver, it must be good and perfect, and continuously, joyously, expressed. How this unites us in the bonds of true brotherhood!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

A Night in Damascus

It is not difficult to reconstruct such a night from the evidence at hand sufficiently to give some impression of its atmosphere. The Sultan is on the scene early, for he is punctilious in politeness to his guests. He is in simple attire, for it is his habit to wear only garments of wool, cotton or linen, and though there is much mention of his gifts of handsome "robes of honor" to simple holy men, poets and scholars, as well as to princes, ambassadors and warriors of mark, his pleasure evidently was in the giving of these elegant garments and not in the wearing of them.

The guests arrive, are greeted warmly and simply, for Saladin puts aside formal ceremony wherever it can be avoided. Even newcomers are made to feel that this is a home rather than the audience chamber of a palace, and the man who welcomes them a kindly host rather than a sovereign. A thoughtful and bounteous host, too, for there is no lack at his table nor in attendance upon his guests. Whatever their hearts may desire will be supplied by him who is not only a prince in fact but by nature royal in munificence.

The guests go on from him, still occupied in receiving later arrivals, to gather in groups according to their intimacy and their interest in the topics of discussion started by the different leaders. There are times when the hum of eager conversation fills the room. . . .

The gathering may be likened to one of those small clubs of our own day, made up of men of the polite professions, poets, authors, dramatists, journalists, actors, artists and musicians, men whose vocations in themselves compel mental cultivation, . . . travel and experience with the world; where each member is on challenge to be as interesting to his fellows as he can be, and the dullard is speedily elbowed out of the charmed circle. The natural eloquence of the oriental, his gift for picturesque and telling phrase and love of ornate word painting, will give heightened color to tale and verse, and be sure there will be no lack of the subtle wit with which he savors his recital and brings piquancy to its culmination. . . .

Too bad that some inspired painter from Italy or Holland was not present to hand down a picture of the scene. The subject would have fascinated the best of them, even though art had not yet been freed from its subservience to church and religion, and these were infidels. . . . These bearded men, so virile and animated, their colorful costumes, and finally the picturesque setting of an oriental palace—for, even though the Sultan is personally averse to all forms of pretentiousness, this does not preclude beauty in his surroundings, nor is he unmindful of the fact that most of his people demand the glitter of pomp and power in the home of their ruler. . . . If there be not the almost magical luxuriousness noted in the abode of the Caliph of Cairo, there are still fine mosaics and magnificent hangings, beautiful rugs, lanterns of chased gold and silver, all manner of oriental furniture of artistic design and cunning workmanship, objets-d'arts innumerable, many of them the spoil of conquest; and, after the manner of the Orient, the air is languorous with exhalations of many perfumes. —CHARLES J. ROSEBAULT, in "Saladin Prince of Chivalry."

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Probation after Death." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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REACTIONARY TENDENCIES IN STOCK MARKET

Trading Largely Professional—Some More New Highs

NEW YORK (AP)—Reactionary tendencies were quite pronounced in today's stock market, with selling inspired largely by the poor first-quarter reports now making their appearance. A slowing down of distributive trade and a decline in bank clearings also had a pessimistic effect on speculative sentiment.

Trading was largely of a professional character, although pools were able to attract a public following in some of the specialties which they succeeded in marking to new high levels. Total sales approximated 2,250,000 shares.

Vanadium Steel, after crossing 143 to a new high, ran into a storm of profit-taking and dropped to 138 before it met effective support. Atlas Powder sold down seven points, International Silver 5¾, Johns Manville 5¼ and Eastman Kodak and Columbian Carbon four each, but some of them made partial recovery from the day's lows.

United Corporation was heavily bought, crossing 51 to a new high level for the year. Auto Strop Safety Razor, Forster-Wheeler, General Foods, A. M. Byers and Columbia Graphophone also reached new high ground. Peoples Gas, Allied Chemical, United Aircraft and Public Service of New Jersey were marked up two to four points.

The closing was irregular.

Railroad bonds, firm in a dull market, featured the bond trading. Convertibles were irregular.

Nickel Plate 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio 4s of 2000, New York Central 5s, Frisco 4½s, Wabash C 4½s, Erie 5s and St. Paul 5s were prominent, ruling unchanged to about half a point higher as the carrier group retained its improvement of Friday. Santa Fe general 4s eased.

American Telephone convertible 4½s, heavy with the stock, dropped between two and three. International Telephone 4½s rose a point.

Amusement issues showed early strength under the leadership of General Theaters 6s, up four points. Pathé 7s and Shubert 6s were fairly active and two to three points higher. Warner Brothers Picture 6s sagged fractionally.

The nonspeculative listings were generally firm, but there was comparatively little interest in the industrials and utilities.

United States Governments and foreign bonds were dull but firm.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	4	4
Commercial paper	4 @4½	3¾@4
Customers' loans	5	@5½ 4¾@5
Collateral loans	5½@6	6½
Year money	6½	
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
Four to six months	4¼@4½	4¼@4½

	Last	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	42⅛d	42⅛c	
Bar silver in London	19⅛d	19⅛d	
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d	

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$84,000,000	$1,397,000,000
Year ago today	77,000,000	1,252,000,000
Balances	37,000,000	164,000,000
Year ago today	28,000,000	140,000,000
Exchgs for week	496,000,000	7,352,000,000
Bals for week	224,000,000	1,074,000,000
F R bank credit	34,892,916	154,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	3	@2⅞
60 days	3	@2⅞
90 days	3	@2⅞
4 months	3⅛@3	
5 months	3¼@3⅛	
6 months	3¼@3⅛	

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Bombay	6%
Chicago	4	Calcutta	6
Boston	4	Budapest	6
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	5½
New York	3½	London	3½
Philadelphia	4½	Madrid	5½
Kansas City	4	Oslo	4½
Minneapolis	4½	Paris	3
Richmond	4	Helsingfors	6
St. Louis	4½	Riga	7
San Francisco	4	Prague	5
Athens	8	Rome	6
Amsterdam	3½	Stockholm	3½
Berlin	5	Sofia	6
Berne	3	Tokyo	5.48
Brussels	3½	Vienna	6
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	7

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.86⅛	$4.86⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅛	4.86⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅛	.0392⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1396⅛	.1396⅛	.139
Italy—lira	.0524⅛	.0524⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2387¾	.2388¼	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1410¾	.1410¾	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅜	.0296⅜	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2677	.2678	.268
Finland—flimn'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129⅞	.0129⅞	.193
Holland—florin	.4025¾	.4026	.402
Hungray—pengo	.1748¼	.1748¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2677	.2678	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1246	.1247	.193
Sweden—krona	.2688	.2688	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1938¾	.1039½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177⅛	.0177⅛	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3750	.3750	
Shanghai—tael	.4750	.4712½	
India—rupee	.3622	.3621	.3650
Japan—yen	.4938	.4937½	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4987½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3856	.3883	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1185	.1185	.1196
Chile—peso	.1210	.1210	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9300	.9300	1.0342
Canada—dollar	.99⅛	99⅞	1.00

TELEPHONE BOND CONVERSIONS

NEW YORK—Out of the original issue of $219,112,700 convertible 4½ per cent bonds of American Telephone & Telegraph Company, approximately $102,000,000 have been converted to date, and if present rate of conversion keeps up, most of them will be converted in the next few weeks. Since announcement of the stock issue $29,416,000 or more than 25 per cent of the whole amount has been converted to date. Incidentally the company has been gaining some 50 to 70 new shareholders daily from conversion. To date there are 493,000 registered shareholders.

NEW UNITED AIRCRAFT HEAD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—F. B. Rentschler, president of United Aircraft & Transport Corporation, was elected president and chairman of the board of National Air Transport, at a meeting of the board of directors. J. F. McCarthy was elected secretary and treasurer

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY

Corn Products Refining Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net of $3,182,343 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $3,436,404 in the first quarter of 1929. March quarter showed $1.67 a share par $25 on 2,530,000 common shares, compared with $1.18 in the first quarter of 1929.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Apr.26	Last Apr.25
42½	22	..	Abitibi	1100	35¾	33½	34¼	36¼
86½	64⅞	6	Abitibi pf	100	83	83	83	..
37⅝	23½	1.60	Adams Ex	1200	33¾	33½	33Z	33½
32	23	2	Adams Mill	500	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	31
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18
41¼	22	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	32	32	32	33
1⅞	½	..	Ahumada	200	1⅛	1	1	..
150⅜	118	3⅞	Air Reduc	4000	141	139¼	141	140½
36	21	2½	Airway El	300	20½	30½	30½	31½
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	900	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
120	116⅜	6	Ala & Vicks	100	119½	119½	119½	..
9⅛	7	..	Alaska Jun	800	7⅞	7	7	7
72	61¾	..	Allegh Steel	200	62¼	61¾	63	63
35¼	23	..	Alleghany	6900	32	31⅜	32	31⅝
99⅜	98½	5½	Alleg ptnd ww	200	98½	98½	98½	98½
343	265⅝	6	Allied Chem	300	332	331	331	329
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	2400	64⅞	64⅛	64½	65
42¼	28⅛	3	AL Port Cem	100	33½	33½	33½	34
29⅜	18	2	Amerada	2700	27½	26⅞	27½	26⅝
10⅝	6¾	..	Am Ag Ch	400	8	7⅝	8	..
39	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	31	31	31	31
63	61	3	Am Bk N pf	200	62½	62½	62½	..
55½	40¼	..	Am Bosch	200	42	42	42	43
54⅝	46¾	2.40	Am Brake	600	47½	47¼	47¼	47½
128	118¼	7	Am Brake pf	10	122¾	122¾	122¾	..
21¾	8⅝	..	Am Br Bov	4100	21½	21	21	21½
80	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	100	75½	75½	75½	76⅛
156½	117¼	4⅛	Am Can	20100	151⅝	148⅝	149¼	151¼
82½	56	6	Am Car & F	400	56	56	56	56
69⅞	63	..	Am Chain	1100	65¾	64¾	65½	65⅞
51¼	36⅝	2⅛	Am Chicle	400	47	46¾	47	46
33	19½	1.60‡	Am Com Alc	1000	20¼	19¾	20	20¼
59½	35	..	Am European	100	56	56	56	56
101¾	82Z	..	Am & FPw	200	11	11	11	11
111	107	7	Am & FP 7	200	26¾	26¾	26¾	26⅞
33Z	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
7	4½	..	Am Hide	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
34⅞	27½	..	Am Tide pf	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅝
41⅜	35⅛	3⅞	Am Ice	300	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	..
55⅜	35⅝	2⅜	Am Ice Corp	2900	49⅜	48½	48⅝	50
4	2	..	Am La Fr	100	1⅝	2⅜	2⅜	..
35	30	..	Am La Fr pf	10	33	3	33	..
105	70¼	8	Am Loco	400	71½	70⅜	70⅜	71
118½	104	7	Am Loco pf	100	104½	104½	104½	104
51½	41	3	Am Metals	600	42	41½	42	42
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	70	91½	91½	91½	91½
2⅞	½	..	Am Piano	1200	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅝
119⅜	77	1⅛	Am Pw&Lt	2500	114½	112¾	114	114
107	100	6	Am P&L 6	200	104	104	104	104
85	75	5	Am P&L pf A	100	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	200	87¼	87¼	87¼	87
39¾	30½	1½	Am Radiat	3400	36⅛	35⅛	35½	35½
141	126¼	7	Am Radiat pf	10	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛	..
37	20½	..	Am Renub	400	33	32¾	32¾	33½
100⅞	80½	2⅜	Am Roll Mill	6600	88	85⅞	85⅞	88⅜
2	½	..	Am Rol M rts	9900	..	..	..	..
66⅞	59	..	Am Saf Raz	2300	67⅜	66⅞	66⅜	66⅜
79½	69¾	4	Am Smelt	1600	73¼	72¼	72½	72¼
22½	15	..	Am Solvents	2100	17¼	16¼	16¾	17
52¼	44½	3	Am Stl Fnd	100	46	46	46	46½
33¼	25⅞	..	Am Sol pf	100	28	28	28	28¼
69⅞	60⅛	5	Am Sugar	300	65⅞	65⅜	65⅜	65¼
274¼	216	9	Am Tel&Tel	14000	253	250¼	251⅝	153½
22⅝	21⅛	..	Am Tel&T rts	44700	21¾	21¼	21½	21⅜
141⅛	125	8	Am Type	100	136	136	136	..
124⅞	88½	1⅞	Am Wat W	2900	122½	122⅜	119⅜	120¾
106½	99½	6	Am Wat W 6	200	105	105	105	..
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	300	37	36¾	37	36¾
8½	5	..	Am Writ ct	100	8	8	8	7⅝
29¼	22½	2	Arch Dan	200	24	24	24	24
17⅞	8½	..	Am Zinc	3000	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12
53¼	40	3	Anac Wire	100	40	40	40	..
81½	62¾	4	Anaconda	6200	64⅛	64⅛	64½	64
51¾	35	2.40	Anchor2Cap	1500	49⅞	49½	49½	49
37¼	28⅝	3	Andes Cop	200	28¾	28¾	28¾	29¼
8½	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	2100	6½	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
3⅝	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	1300	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
64	57¾	7	Arm Ill pf	100	59	59	59	..
13¾	6⅜	..	Arnold Cons	800	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11¾
46⅛	36⅛	4	Asso Apparl	300	39⅝	39½	39⅝	40
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	200	46½	46½	46½	47¾
50¼	32½	2	Asso Oil	10	49⅜	48½	48½	..
242½	219⅞	10	Atchison	300	230⅞	230¾	230⅝	230½
106½	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	200	106½	106½	106½	106½
175½	166	10	Atl Coast L	100	171	171	171	170
80⅜	63	..	Atl G&WI	100	65½	65½	65½	..
51⅜	36¼	..	Atl Refin	2200	46	45⅝	45⅞	45¾
106	81½	4	Atlas Pwd	1800	90¼	84	86	91⅞
36	31¼	..	Atlas Stores	300	34⅜	34¼	34¼	34¼
263¾	175½	4	Auburn Auto	100	241½	241½	241½	241½
6⅛	3¾	5¾	Austin N	700	4	4	4	..
10⅜	4½	..	Auto Sales	400	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
56	37	..	Auto Strop A	6400	56	51¾	56	52⅞
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	4300	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞

—B—

38	30¼	1¾	Baldwin	1900	31⅜	30¼	30¼	31
116	111	7	Baldwin pf	10	113	113	113	..
122⅜	115	7	Balt & O	300	115½	115¼	115¼	116½
84½	63	2½	Bangor & A	100	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76¼
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	300	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30¼
20⅝	13	..	Beacon Oil	400	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19¾
92	67½	4	Beatrice	300	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	88
85½	80	4.14	Belg NR ppf	100	84	84	84	84
57⅜	32⅛	2	Bendix	16100	47⅛	45½	45⅝	47½
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co		54⅝	53¼	53¼	54⅛
110¼	92	6	Beth Steel	3400	101⅝	101	101⅜	101¼
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	130	130	130	130½
41½	40	..	Blaw-Knox	300	40	40	40	40
69	47⅞	3⅝	Bohn Alum	900	57	56	57	58¾
84⅜	60¼	3	Borden	1100	81½	80⅞	81¼	80¾
50½	32⅞	4	Borg Warner	8000	41⅞	40¼	41	42⅞
22⅞	13½	..	Briggs	3800	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	21¾
21⅞	13	..	Brockway	2000	20⅜	20	20⅛	20¾
13¼	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
178¼	131	5	Bklyn Un G	3000	170¾	169	169	169½
42	40	3	Brown Shoe	200	41⅞	41	41⅞	41
30⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	400	21½	21¼	21¼	21½
33⅜	14½	..	Bruns Term	1200	29	28	29	29½
115	70½	7	Bucyrus pf		10	113½	113½	113½
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy ev pf	400	41½	41¼	41½	41⅜
16⅜	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	4500	13½	12⅜	13⅜	13⅜
14⅝	8¼	1	Budd Wheel	2300	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
74	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	6500	60	60	60	60
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	3900	38⅛	35½	48⅛	36½
35	22½	..	Burns Br B	100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23½
100	93	7	Burns Br pf	40	98½	98½	98½	..
51⅞	43¼	.80*	Bush Term	3000	45¼	44	44	42
4¼	2⅛	.50	Butte Cop	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
111⅞	80½	..	Byers	10500	112⅜	109⅜	110¾	111¼

—C—

77½	65⅝	4	Calif Pack	300	74	73½	73½	74
89⅞	70	6	Calu & Ariz	200	69⅞	69⅝	69⅞	70
30	19	2	Campbell	100	26	26	26	27⅜
33⅜	20	4½	Calu & Hecla	2600	21	20½	20⅝	20⅝
75¾	63¾	5	Canada Dry	11020	62⅞	61¾	62½	64
226¾	187⅝	10	Can Pac	1000	205	205	205	207
162¾	102¼	6	Case Threesh	1400	148	143¼	143¼	146¾
78⅜	54	3	Caterpillar	8900	79½	76¼	79½	76⅜
60	35½	3	Celotex	500	48⅛	47½	47½	48¼
84⅞	71	7	Celotex pf	100	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	83½
65⅜	54¼	6	Cerro de P	100	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54½
15⅞	10	..	Cert-Teed	400	10¾	10½	10¾	..
67⅞	36	4.20	Checker Cab	5100	44½	43⅛	43¾	44¼
82½	63½	3	Ches Corp	200	76⅞	76¾	76⅞	75¼
241¾	203	10	Ches & Ohio	700	222	240¼	222	..
10	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	100	8	8	8	8
10⅝	5¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	500	8	8	8	8⅛
52½	36	..	Chi & E I pf	100	48	48	48	48¾
17¾	12⅝	..	Chi Gt West	200	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
50¾	34	..	Chi Gt W pf	2000	47¼	45⅝	46½	46⅜
26⅜	21½	..	Chi M&SP	800	22	21⅜	22	21⅝
46¼	26⅜	..	Chi M&SP pf	3000	38	36¾	37⅝	36¾
37	22½	..	Chi Pneu pf	2400	25⅝	25⅛	25½	25
55⅞	51½	3⅛‡	Chi Pneu pf	900	53⅛	52¼	52¼	53⅛
125⅛	114	7	Chi RI	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
110⅜	107	7	Chi RI 7%		108	108	108	107⅞
2⅛	1⅞	..	Chi RI rts	1100	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
67⅞	57½	2.40	Childs	400	62¾	62	62¾	62½
43	33¼	3	Chrysler	29700	37	35½	37	37¼
98¾	96	6½	City Ice pf	20	97	97	97	97
13¼	7⅝	50	City Stores	15700	12¾	12½	12¾	12⅝
44½	33	3	Clark Equip	400	41⅞	41½	41⅞	41½
187⅞	113¼	4	Coca Cola	400	180	180	180	181½
63⅜	59½	2½	Col Palm	400	63	62¾	63	62½
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	600	71	69¼	69¼	71⅜
87	80½	2‡	Colum Gas	13500	84⅞	83¾	83¾	84
190	150⅝	5‡	Col Carbon	4000	172½	170¼	172½	175
37	24¾	.87	Col Graph	143800	37	33⅜	37	33½
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	1900	35	33⅞	35	34⅜
44¾	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	400	41	41	41	40⅝
55	36⅝	1.60‡	Com Inv Tr	300	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
108	99	7	Com Inv Tr 7%		60	107	107	107
38	27¼	1	Com Sol	17300	34¾	33¾	33⅝	34¼
20¼	12¾	.60	Comwith So	35500	18¾	18¼	18¾	18⅜
103⅜	99	..	Commwith pf	1100	102½	102½	102½	102⅝
19¾	13½	..	Congoleum	1200	17¾	17¾	17½	17½
3	⅝	..	Conley T st	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
27⅜	15½	..	Con Film	1000	25⅜	25	25	24⅝
28¼	18	..	Con Film pf	800	24½	24	24½	24
136⅜	68⅝	4	Con Gas	29	135⅜	135	135⅜	135¾
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf	200	60½	60	60	60
2	1	..	Con Textile	600	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
22½	12	1.20	Container A	400	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17½
55½	27⅜	..	Cont Bak A	1200	31½	30⅞	31	30½
9	4¾	..	Cont Bak B	2100	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
94⅞	78½	2.40	Cont Bak pf	700	82	81½	81¾	80½
71⅜	50⅛	2½‡	Cont Can	1600	66⅛	65⅞	66⅛	65⅞
37⅜	28	3	Cont Dia Fib	3600	34¾	34	34½	34½
77⅝	59	2	Cont Ins	100	70⅜	70⅛	70⅛	71
8¼	5⅝	..	Cont Motors	1400	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
30½	19½	..	Cont Oil	2900	29⅜	29¼	29½	29⅜
40⅞	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	3900	35	34¼	35	34⅞
111⅜	87½	3‡	Corn Prod	1100	108½	106⅜	107	107¾
33	24¼	2‡	Coty	4100	30	29⅛	30	29½
35⅜	25½	2‡	Cream of Wh	500	33¾	33⅜	33½	32½
29½	9	..	Crex Carpet	100	18	18	18	18
59⅜	43	..	Crown Cork	300	51	50¾	51	50
93⅜	84	5‡	Crucible	500	84⅞	84½	84⅜	85⅞
117	110	7	Crucible pf	10	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115
17¾	9	..	Cuba Co	700	15½	15½	15½	..
65⅝	50	..	Cub Am S pf	40	50½	50	50	..
125¼	113	6	Curtis Pub	100	125¼	125¼	125¼	124
121½	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	100	118	118	118	..
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	1300	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12½
19¾	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	600	17	16⅝	17	16⅝
90½	64	3½‡	Cutler	200	81¼	81	81	82½

—D—

43⅝	28⅝	..	Davison	700	38	37	37½	37
43⅝	28⅝	..	Davison	700	38	37	37½	37
127½	117	7	Deere pf	10	124½	124½	124½	125
181	161½	9	Del & Hud	1300	177½	175¼	177	177
153	136	6‡	Del Lac&W	700	136	133	133	137¼
255¾	195⅜	8	Det Edison	1500	254	250¼	250¼	251¾
42¾	30⅞	2.40‡	Devoe & RA	1000	41⅞	41½	41¾	41¼
237	139	8	Diamond M	400	220	222	222	232½
30⅝	20	1.20	Dom Stores	300	26½	26¼	26¼	26½
145¼	112½	4‡	Dupont	4600	136	134¾	135½	134¼

—E—

255¼	175¾	5‡	East Kodak	8300	255	251	252½	255
37¼	27⅞	3	Eaton Axle	1000	30½	29¾	29⅞	30
114⅞	21	6	Elec Auto Lt	9200	99⅜	97	99⅛	98
9¾	4½	..	Elec Boat	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	19200	98	96	96¼	97
112	106½	7	Elec P&L pf	100	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	111¾
79¼	69¾	5	Elec Sto Bat	700	74	73½	74	74
7⅝	3½	..	Emer-Br A	100	4	4	4	..
107	94⅝	5	Eng P S 5 pf	100	103½	103½	103½	103½
104⅞	94½	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf ww	200	101	100⅜	100½	101½
47	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	200	46	46	46	46½
63¾	53⅛	..	Erie	1400	54½	54	54	54
43⅝	28	4	Eureka Vac	100	28	28	28	29½
30¾	18	2½‡	Evans Auto L	1200	20	18	18	20¼

—F—

9⅞	4⅞	..	Fairbanks	200	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5½
39¾	15⅜	..	Fairbanks pf	50	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
48½	34⅝	3	Fairb Morse	300	47¼	47	47	47⅜
38	29	..	Fed Dept St	500	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
98¾	91	6	Fed L&T pf	10	97	97	97	98¼
43	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	40½	39½	40½	39⅜
33½	24¾	1.60	Firestone	100	25	25	25	25⅛
87⅞	79¾	6	Firestone pf	300	83⅜	83¼	83⅜	83⅜
61⅜	50⅝	2½	First Nat St	400	55⅞	55¼	55⅞	56⅜
5½	3	..	Fisk Rubber	1300	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
21	13	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	50	15½	15	15	..
21¾	12¾	..	Fisk 1pf cv	5000	19⅞	17⅝	19⅞	..
52⅞	41½	..	Florsheim S	200	47	47	47	..
50⅞	37	3	Follansbee B	600	43	42	42½	41⅜
94⅝	60½	2	Foster & W	1000	94⅞	93⅝	94⅞	91⅞
58	46	..	Fourth Nat Inv	200	46½	44	46	46½

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

General Conditions Unsettled—U. S. Trade Making Slow Recovery

Trade and industrial activity in the United States is slowly returning to normal levels, with many influences working, however, to retard its progress.

Perhaps the greatest of these is the general state of world trade which has been subject in turn to protracted, and, in some sections, extreme political unrest.

Taking a bird's-eye view, it is seen that Great Britain is still coping with serious problems at home, with heavy taxation and the need of rationalizing industry sharing national attention with the uncertainty of the Indian situation.

Australia is showing little, if any, progress out of a lengthy trade depression. South American countries have been going through a period of quiet business, although Chile has been an exception, and has kept trade and industrial activity at good levels.

Canada has been in much the same predicament as the United States in regard to the wheat crop. All over the world there has been a long decline in prices for practically all commodities, with some rather sharp reductions in recent weeks.

That improvement has definitely set in has been quite evident in the last few weeks, but for world trade generally there is a great deal of ground to be recovered.

Steel and Motor Trades

A slight improvement is evident in demand for steel in the United States, despite reduced consumption in certain lines. It is encouraging to note that the gain is due to heavier requirements from another key industry, whose prosperity affects many thousands of workers, namely, the automobile trade. Makers of low-priced cars are showing the greatest progress.

Reports are numerous of gains in construction work, the upturn being reflected also in an increasing call for structural steel. Orders for this metal are, however, still running behind those of the last two years.

Business volume, as measured by check payments and reported by the Department of Commerce, was nearly 7 per cent greater for the week ended April 19 than for the previous week. Compared with the corresponding period last year, however, a drop of about 8 per cent was shown. The general index of wholesale prices declined slightly and was more than 6 per cent under a year ago.

Financing by bonds this week amounted to $143,757,000, compared with $98,504,000 last week and $57,363,000 during the like week of 1929.

Bank clearings totaled $9,805,933,000 this week, a decline of 12.8 per cent, compared with the similar period last year.

Reports From Other Countries

Indian business, already in a state of depression, is feeling the further effects of extreme political unrest. Wholesale prices continue low. Monetary conditions are stringent despite the fact that the slack season has set in. Collections are difficult, a United States Commerce Department dispatch says, advising that caution should be exercised in extending Indian accounts at this time.

In Australia the chief features of the economic situation are the continuance of the trade depression and the efforts of the Government to halt the downward trend of business. The unemployment problem continues serious, several important works having announced the intention of further curtailment of working staffs. Bank clearings are lower. Investment stocks are showing price declines. Wholesale and retail prices also have registered marked reductions.

Leading Stock Markets

The trend of New York stock prices has been irregular this week, but with the balance tipped slightly toward the low side. While new highs were made almost every day, the averages were inclined to sag.

Coppers were sold, due to uncertainty over the price of the metal and doubts in some quarters as to future dividends. Motors also were weak. Oils made a good showing of firmness, sentiment in the oil industry being improved by the cessation of the price war between Standard and Shell Oil interests. Brokers' loans increased $92,000,000.

Tuesday was the first day of trading this week on the London, Paris and Berlin Stock Exchanges.

At London the trend was irregular during the early part of the week, after which the tone improved. Trading was only of moderate volume and, late in the week, there was a tendency toward irregularity again.

The Bourse at Paris was the scene of listless trading. Prices drifted irregularly, except during a short period, when an effort toward recovery was under way.

German stocks have been on the decline most of the week. Unfavorable reports from the coal industry were among factors influencing this market.

FINANCIAL WORLD SEES BOND MARKET AS HEAVILY LOADED

The bond market is undoubtedly in much sounder condition now than it was during last year, but increasing emphasis upon conversion and other stock option features in the new offerings which are now appearing indicate that the steadily rising stock market since the first of the year has diverted some actual and potential buying from the bond market, says the Financial World in an analysis of the bond market, contained in its current issue.

"Underwriting houses," the publication continues, "are showing signs of speeding up their contracted flotations in order to get their securities on the market and fairly well distributed before the proverbially dull summer begins.

"It is obvious that the market for listed bonds could advance in the face of concentrated new offerings of recent magnitude only if an extraordinarily heavy demand were present. When financing through other media, notably the $235,000,000 stock offering by American Telephone & Telegraph Company, is also considered, it would appear that the current market is being loaded a little too heavily, and that a directive period may follow."

BOSTON & MAINE INCOME

Boston & Maine Railroad in March earned net income of $436,476, which compares with $534,859 in March, 1929. For the first quarter of 1930, net income was $1,178,552, compared with $1,331,081 in the first three months of last year.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	101¼	101
Alleghany 5s '49	101⅛	100⅞
Allegh 5s rct	97	97
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	97½	97½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	107½	107½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	100	100
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅛	101
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅝	103¾
Am T & T 4½s cv '33	100½	100½
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	172	169
Am T & T '65	103⅜	103¼
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	102	102
Am WWElec deb 6s '75	107	107
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89½	89½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	83⅜	83⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93	93
Atch T&SF 4½s	132½	132¼
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	98	98
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	77	77
Balto & O 4½s '33	100⅛	100⅛
B&O 5s series D	102¾	101⅛
B&O rfg 6s '95	108½	108½
Belding Hem 6s '36	73	73
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104¾	104¾
Boston & Me 5s '67	98⅜	9 8⅜
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	37¼	36½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97½	97½
By Products 5½s C	102	102
Cal Pet 5½s '38	101¾	101¾
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	54	52
Can Nat July 5s	102	101⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	115	115
Can Nort hsf 7s '40	110¾	110¾
Can Nat 5s Oct	102	102
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108¼	108¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	93¼	93¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102¾	102⅝
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	50¼	50¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100⅛	100⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s '92 B	96¼	96¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	100⅜	100⅜
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	70	70
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	78	78
Chi Gt West 4s '59	70	67¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	68½	68¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92¼	92
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	100¾	100¼
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108	108
Chi Railway 5s '27	79½	79½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96¾	96¾
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	94	94
Chile Copper 5s '47	96	95¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	108¾	108¾
Colo Industrial 5s '34	95⅛	95⅛
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	100⅛	99⅞
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	100¾	100¾
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	101½	101⅛
Colum Port 4½s	93½	93½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92½	92½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	49⅞	49½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	105¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101½	101½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	64⅝	64⅝
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	85⅜	85½
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100⅛	100⅛
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	101⅞	101⅜
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106¾	106¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95	95
Dold Packing 6s '42	71¼	71
Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39	81	81
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	103	103
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	80	80
Elk Horn 6½s	97	97
Erie 5s '67	95	95
Erie gen lien	80¼	80¼
Erie 75s	95½	95½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	95	95
Fremont Elk 6s '33	102¾	102¾
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	97⅞	97⅞
Gen Cable 5½s '47	102¾	102¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	103
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	102⅛	102
eGn Theater 6s	145	143*
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106⅞	106⅞
Goodyear 5s '57	93¾	93¾
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	93⅝	93⅝
Great Northern 5s '73 C	109¾	109¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¾	110⅜
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99	99
Hudson Coal 5s '62	71	71
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104¾	104¾
Ill Cen 6½s '36	108¼	108¼
Ind Limestone 6s '46	85	85
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99½	99¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 6s '66	72½	72⅛
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	72½	72½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101½	101
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	127½	126½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	96½	96⅜
Kah City Fl&Mem 4s '36	98¾	98¾
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105	105
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	90¼	90
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102½	102⅛
L'Autaro 6s '54	84¼	83½
L&N uni 4s '40	94¼	94¼
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	89½	89⅛
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	52½	52½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101	100⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100¼	100¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78½	78½
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100⅜	100⅜
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102	102
Nat Acme 6s '42	102¼	102¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98¾	98¾
Nat Rad 6½s '47	27¾	27
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	91	91
N O T & M 5s B '54	99	99
N O T & M 5½s '54	102¼	102⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106¼	106¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106½	106½
NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	95½	94⅞
NY Chi & St L 5½s '74	107½	107
NY Chi & St L 6s A '31	101⅜	101⅜
NY Dock 5s '38	81	81
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113½	113½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	94	93¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	91¾	91¾
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105½	105½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	124¾	124¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	59	59
NY Ry inc 6s '65	5⅛	5⅛
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	100	99¾
Nag Lock & P 5s '55	104	103½
Nor Am Ed 5s C	96	95¾
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65½	65½
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	104½	104½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112	112
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101½	101½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	97½	97½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101½	101½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100⅝	100⅝
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	77	75¼
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	82½	82⅜
Penn RR 4¾s '63	99¾	99½
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	99⅞	99
Penn RR 5s '64	103⅞	103⅞
Penn RR gen 5s '68	99¾	99¾
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	108	108
Penn RR 4½s D	94⅝	94½
Pere Marq 5s '56	103	103
Pere Marq 4½s	96¾	96½
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	95¼	95
Phil Co 5s '67	100	99⅞
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86¾	86¾
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	106½	106½
Philippine Ry 4s '37	30	30
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104¾	104¾
Pstal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94¼	94¼
Pub Svc F & G 1970	97½	97¼
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	45½	45¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	100
Purity Baking 5s '48	95¼	95¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	95¾	95⅜
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	100	100
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	93¾	93¼
Roch Gas & Elec 4½s '77	98⅜	98⅜
St L S F 4s A '50	90½	90
St L S F 4½s '78	92½	91½
St L S F 5s B '50	101¾	101¾
St L & K C S L 4½s '41	96⅞	96⅞
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	106	106
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	70	70
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	69½	69½
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	57¼	57¼
Seabd A L con 6s '45	73	72⅞
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	66	66
Shell Union 5s '47	97⅜	97¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	68	68
Shell Union 5s ct ww	100⅞	100⅞
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	91½	91⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103¾	103¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100	99½
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	98	98
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96¾	96¼
South P Rice Sug 7s '41	105	104⅜
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103½	103½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92	92
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	98⅞	98¾
So Pacific cv 5s '34	102	102
So Ry gen 4s '56	90½	90
So Ry gen 5s '56	114¾	114¾
So Ry 5s Mem div '96	106½	106½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104½	104½
Stand Milling 5½s '45	104	104
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¾	102⅜
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	83	82½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106¾	106½
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 5s '44	102½	102½
Tex Corp 5s '44	105	105
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	101½	101½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	101¼	101
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	50⅜	50½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38	103	103
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102½	102½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100	100
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94	94
Union Pacific rfg 4s '2008	90¼	90¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	98	98
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	109	109
U S Rubber 5s '47	86¾	86⅜
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	94½	94½
Ntah Pow & Lt 5s '44	99⅞	99⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	91⅞	91¾
Util Uow & Lt 5s ww	87¾	87½
V₀ Ry 5s '62	104⅝	104⅝
Wabash 3½s Om div '41	86¾	86¾
Wabash 4½s '78	92½	92
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103	102⅞
Wabash 5s B '76	100	100
Wabash 5½s '75	104	103¾
Walworth 6s '45	91	91
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	106	106
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	106	106
Warner Bros Pict 6s	108½	107⅞
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	104¼	104¼
Western Electric 5s '44	103½	103
Western Maryland 4s '52	82⅞	82½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	98¾	98½
Western Un 5s '51	102½	102
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102¾	102½
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	82	82
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	34	33⅞
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	100½	100½
Youngstown Sheet 5s	101½	101½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101	101
Wis Cen 4s	80¼	80

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Apr26	Last Apr25
3½s '47	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.2
1st 4¼s rg	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9	—
4th 4¼s '38	101.34	101.36	101.24	101.25	101.24
3½s rg	99.28	99.28	99.28	99.28	—
US 4s '52	111.10	111.10	111.8	111.8	—

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	86⅜	86¼
Adriatic El 7s '52	99	99
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	77½	77
Agr Mtg Bk 7s '47	82	82
Akershus 5s '63	93	93
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	79¾	79¾
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	79¼	79¼
Antioquia 7s A '45	83¾	83¾
Antioquia 7s B '45	81¼	81¼
Antwerp 5s '58	95⅞	95¼
Argentine Gov 5s '45	88	88
Argentine 5½s '62	92½	92
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98⅝	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99	98½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99	98½
Australia 5s '55	90½	90
Australia 5s '57	90	90
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	89½	89½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	96	96
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92¾	92¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102	101⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112¼	111
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¼	107⅞
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115⅛	115⅛
Berlin Elec 6½s 59	92¾	92⅜
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	92⅜	92⅜
Bolivia 7s ½69 ct	80¼	80
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	83	82⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	98½	98½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103¾	103¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	89½	89
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	83½	83⅛
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	84½	84½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	99½	99½
Breda 7s ww	79¾	79¾
Brisbane 5s '58	82½	82½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	88	88
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100¼	100¼
Bulgaria 7½s '68	88½	88½
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105¼	105¼
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	93½	93½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88½	88½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96	96
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	99½	99½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91⅝	91½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	91½	91½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	91½	91½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	91½	91½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101⅞	100¼
Chilean Loan 7s	94¾	94½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	94⅜	94Z
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	78½	78½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	79	78½
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	91⅝	91⅝
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	98	98
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	88⅞	87¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	78	78
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91⅝	91⅜
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100¼	100¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105	105
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	99½	99½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	91¼	90⅝
Dutch E I 6s '47	102	102
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102	102
Duke Power 6s	105½	105¼
Est R R Co 7s '54	105½	105¼
Finland 5½s '58	91	90
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	96¾	96¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98¼	98¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	117⅜	117⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122¾	122½
Germ 7s '49	108⅜	108¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	89	89
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	85¼	84½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	85	85
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	96½	96½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	87	87
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	94¼	94¼
Germ G E 6s '48	94½	94½
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	112½	112½
Germ G E 7s '45	94	94
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	100¼	100¼
Graz 8s '54	99⅝	99⅜
Greek 6s '68	86½	86½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	94	93
Hansa 6s ww	90½	90½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	94	94
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	102	102
Hungary Mun 7s '46	92½	92½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	95	95
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	98	98
Irish Free State 5s '58	91½	91¾
Italian Credit Con 7s '37	96½	96¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95¼	95⅛
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95¼	95
Italy (King) 7s '51	98½	98⅜
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	105¾	105¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	100
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	96⅞	96⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104¼	104½
Karstadt 6s '43	77⅞	77⅞
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	99¼	99
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	98½	97⅞
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	96¾	96¾
Lombard El 9s '52 xw	97	97
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103¼	103¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103¼	103¼
Medellin 6½ '54	75	75
Meridionale El 7s '57	100	100
Minas 6½s '58 ct	78½	78½
Minas 6½s '59	79	79
Montevid (City) 7s '52	100	100
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	104	104
New So Wales 5s '58	86½	86½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	103¾	103¾
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	91¼	91¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	98	98
Norway (King) 5½s '65	100½	100½
Norway (King) 6s '43	103½	103
Norway (King) 8s '44	103	103
Norweian El 5½s '67	91⅝	9A1⅝
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90½	90½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98½	98½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100¾	100¾
Oslo Gas & E 5s '63	90⅝	90⅜
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	93	93
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103¼	103
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	104¾	104¼
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	101⅞	101⅞
Peru 6s '60	79½	79½
Peru 6s '61	81¾	81¾
Peru 7s '59 5s	95¼	95
Poland 6s '40	6¼	76¼
Poland 7s '47	86	86
Poland 8s '50	94⅞	94
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	101	101
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	108	108
Rhine Main 7s '50	102⅝	102⅝
Rhine West '53 ww	89⅞	89⅞
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	107	107
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	97½	97½
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '58	81½	80⅛
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	75½	75½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	83¾	83¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	98⅝	98⅝
Rom 6s	86½	86½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91½	91½
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	103	103
Royal Dutch 4s ww	88⅞	88⅞
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	93	93
Sao Paulo (Bzi) 7s '56	90¾	90
Sao Paul (City) 8s '52	104½	104½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	77½	77
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	102	101½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	92½	92½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	97½	97½
Saxon State 7s '45	97	97
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107	107
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	84½	84½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	106⅞	106¾
Soissons (City) 6s '36	103	103½
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	104½	104½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108	107¾
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104¾	104¾
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99¼	99¼
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100	100
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	82	82
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91¼	91½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	89	88⅞
Tyrol 7s '52	93	93
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	101	99⅞
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅞	104⅞
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	100¼	100¼
Unterelbe 6s '53	86	86
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	98¼	98⅛
Vienna 6s '52	87	86½
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	95	95
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96¾	96½

FALL RIVER CLOTH BUYING IS LIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Increased inquiry has developed the last few days in the local cloth market, but business for the week continued as light as for the last several weeks.

Sales for the week covered marquisettes on contract, high count sateens, odd constructions in print yarns, of which the wider odds have been in the best demand, various 36-inch styles and a moderate quantity of fancies. Sateens sold at 9¾c for the 4:37s, and 8⅞c for the 4:70s, figures that resulted from shading of quotations.

Regular printcloth goods are quoted today as follows: 38½-in., 64x60s, 7½c; 39-in., 56x44s, 6½c; 27-in., 64x60s, 5¼c; 27-inch., 56x52s, 5⅛c; 25-in., 40x32s, 2 13-16c.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.'s report for 1929 compares as follows:

	1929	1928
Net sales	$179,659,338	$169,643,018
Net	11,435,013	12,216,295
Surplus after charges	9,218,713	9,709,569
Preferred dividends	2,195,135	2,210,754
Common dividends	4,484,749	2,282,132
Surplus	2,538,829	5,305,683

ULEN & CO. EARNINGS

Ulen & Co. reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1930, surplus available for common of $231,235 after interest, federal taxes and preferred dividends, equivalent to 85 cents a share on 271,522 no-par shares of common. Gross was $652,876, compared with $664,699 in first quarter of 1929.

Safeway Stores Shows Rapid Growth in Last Eight Years

Now Third Largest Retail Chain in United States—Vigorous Expansion Policy—Earnings Have Consistent Gain

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 61

Recognized as the largest grocery store chain west of the Mississippi River and the third largest system in the United States, Safeway Stores, Inc. has a record of rapid growth exceeded by few retail organizations.

Especially is this true in the last two years when gains of about 280 per cent in sales and 320 per cent in net profits were shown.

With the close of last year's operations, the company entered the class of concerns with sales exceeding the $200,000,000-mark.

While the present organization was incorporated in March, 1926, it succeeded Safeway Stores, Inc., a California corporation originally established in Los Angeles in 1914 with four stores and which in the 12 years following had grown to 322 stores and two bakeries, all located in southern California.

Contemporary of the California concern was the Skaggs chain of 428 grocery stores, meat markets and bakeries operating successfully in 10 northwestern states.

The benefits of amalgamation had become apparent to the owners of the two systems and as of July 1, 1926, a merger was effected, the combine taking the name of Safeway Stores, Inc. of Maryland.

About this time, the H. G. Chaffee Company chain of 84 grocery stores and two bakeries, also operating in southern California, were acquired.

Vigorous Expansion Policy

Since then, the management has pursued a vigorous development program, designed to take advantage of the broad field in which its various units were operating. It began to expand into new territory, both by acquisition of established chains and by the rapid opening of its own units.

During 1928 the company opened 201 new grocery stores and 177 meat markets. It acquired, in addition, the Arizona Grocery Company of 24 grocery stores and meat markets, Newway Stores of 15 stores and 11 meat markets in El Paso, Tex., and vicinity, Sanitary Grocery Company, Inc., operating 429 grocery stores and 67 meat markets in Washington, D. C., Eastern Stores, Inc., with 67 grocery stores and 12 meat markets in Baltimore, Md.; Piggly Wiggly Pacific Company, Inc., of 81 grocery and 64 meat stores in California and elsewhere; Bird Grocery Stores, Inc., with 224 grocery and 210 meat stores in Missouri, Texas, Arkansas and Kansas.

Acquisition of smaller chains in 1928 brought the total to 2028 grocery stores and 855 included meat markets.

In 1929 acquisitions included Sun Grocery Company of 50 stores in Tulsa, Okla., and vicinity; Piggly Wiggly Western States Company with 114 units in Los Angeles and 14 in Salt Lake City, Utah, and 73 other units in the Southwest and Canada.

New stores opened totaled 329, making an aggregate of 2660 at the end of 1929, a gain during the year of 640 units.

In addition, there was bought or opened last year 29 warehouses, seven bakeries and two creameries. At the end of the year there were 1366 meat markets, a gain during the year of 511. These investments in 1929 amounted to $13,500,000.

Enters Canadian Field

Safeway started its entry into the Canadian field with the acquisition of nine stores in Vancouver, followed by options on 19 units constituting the chain of Kirkham Groceterias, Ltd. A number of stores were also purchased in Winnipeg. This was the first step in a broad expansion which is expected to give the company a chain of 1000 locations within the next three years.

Capitalization of the company consists of $4,598,400 of $7 preferred stock, $5,915,000 of $6 preferred stock and 643,911 shares of common stock, no par. During 1929 $146,800 of 7 per cent preferred was retired, the 6 per cent preferred was increased by 20,000 shares, and the common by 52,653 shares.

Total assets of the company as of Dec. 31, 1929, were $47,715,196, a gain of $15,062,898, or 46 per cent, while the gain in 1928 over 1927 was $19,564,487 or 60 per cent. Net working capital rose to $21,355,853 from $17,592,362, an increase of 21 per cent most of the gain being due to larger in

Rising Level of Taste in Art Is Noted by Museum Official

Richard Bach Finds That Public's Interest in Arts Contradicts Belief That It Is Becoming Machine-Minded

Constantly increasing pleasurable effects in the average kitchen, changing fashions in women's dress, and the rapid alterations in rug designs are some of the many visible evidences of a steadily rising level of taste in art as seen by Richard Bach of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, who spoke at the final sessions of the Eastern Art Association this morning in the Hotel Statler Ballroom.

Industrial art is taking its rightful place in the general public interest, he said, which counteracts the generally accepted belief that because of the influx of machines into industry the people are becoming machine-minded. Design is of primary importance, he insisted, and the machine is nothing less than a tool in the turning out of the designed product in volume.

The attitude toward the machine has changed, he added. It is being accepted more and more as simply a tool, just as was the hand loom, only more complicated, he said. Pointing out that the market places—or the retail stores—have been convinced by the manufacturer that the public wants more art in products, he declared that the machine is taking its place only as a subsidiary to the craftsmen who turn out the designs. It is no longer taking the bread out of the hand of the craftsman, he continued.

The public's higher level in artistic taste has resulted in a higher level in salesmanship. The manufacturer now gets his reaction to the public taste through the retail stores, Mr. Bach said. Salesmen are being trained in terms of design and art.

Mr. Bach stated that he was all for being optimistic on the subject of industrial arts, for he has watched the manufacturer in his study of the public taste and has seen his struggles, finally culminating in success, to get the support of the retail dealers, who were way behind him in his conclusions. Products must now be freshly designed so that machines can make them, Mr. Bach concluded, instead of using made-over designs.

The association heard the report of the committee on location for the 1931 annual convention and accepted without debate its recommendation to convene next year at Atlantic City, N. J.

Forest Grant of New York City, vice-president, was elected president, and James F. Barker was elected vice-president.

PATEL'S ACTION BRINGS REBUKE FROM VICEROY

(Continued from Page 1)

was said the border tribes appeared to be entirely unaffected by the Peshawar outbreaks.

The arrival of two companies of British infantry and two machine gun sections has brought about a feeling of security among the Europeans in Peshawar.

Signallers on the city walls are constantly on the alert and maintain communications with headquarters.

Sir Horatio Bolton, chief British commissioner, withdrew the troops from the city streets after a conference with the leading citizens of Peshawar, but kept strong guards posted at the gates.

BOMBAY (AP) — There was a new outbreak at Neela, near Calcutta, Bengal, on April 24, when 2000 persons pelted with stones policemen who interfered with their salt making. Sixteen policemen were injured. The constabulary answered with a volley of buckshot, injuring three persons and killing one.

Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the civil disobedience movement, remained at Navsari, but there were reports he would soon come to Bombay. He is continuing his exhortations to his followers for nonviolence in the movement which they hope will bring India independence.

The private secretary to the Mahatma was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment for breach of the salt laws.

In Calcutta, the Nationalist leader, Lakshmikanta Prmanik, was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and was fined 5000 rupees for illicit salt making.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—News from India of the evacuation of women and children from Peshawar and the reinforcing of the local garrison in that city means that the Government of India has taken precautions usual when fanatical excitement boils up, as it has not infrequently done in the past, upon the turbulent northwest frontier. Nevertheless, the event may be regarded as a storm signal, reinforcing the news from Delhi, where V. J. Patel, the first Indian to hold the important post of president of the Legislative Assembly, has resigned and thrown in his lot with Gandhi.

Peshawar is a large Oriental city c Moslems and Hindus who have grown rich in the caravan trade carried by long strings of camels passing up and down the bottle neck of the narrow Khyber pass, which is the main gateway connecting India with the vast hinterland of central Asia. It lies at the mouth of the pass, walled in on the west and north by desolate mountain ranges which constitute the independent tribal territory between it and Afghanistan. It is a prize that many a tribal mullah has tried to capture from the British. Its position is so insecure that during the mutiny of 1857 the question of abandoning it altogether was seriously discussed. Its summers are so parched that the majority of British and Indian troops responsible for its safety are ordinarily quartered 20 miles away at Nowshera. The main Peshawar bazaars are a refuge for many fanatical tribesmen from independent territory. These tribesmen live peaceably in ordinary times under British law, but they are liable in any moment of excitement to become dangerous to Europeans, since their religion regards attack upon the white man as an act of atonement.

The closing of the bazaars to Europeans as has now been done is therefore quite an ordinary occurrence.

Gandhi Plans Salt Raid

BULSAR, Bombay (AP)—Mahatma Gandhi, April 26, revealed at a meeting at Charvada plans to raid the Government salt depot at the village of Dharasana.

He asked members of the gathering to accompany him there, but only if they were dressed in homespun cloth and gave up drinking.

He said that if they did not fulfill these conditions he then would practice passive resistance against them.

ADAMS FORESEES REDUCTIONS IN U. S. NAVAL BOARD

(Continued from Page 1)

direct appointees make up the general board.

It is stated that not only will Rear Admiral Pringle and Admiral Chase leave the board, but Mr. Adams is expected to reduce the size of the board by removing some of the ex-officio members, such as the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

After spending the early days of the voyage on the Leviathan in rest and recreation, the members of the delegation are now settling down to work in preparation of busy days in Washington. Henry L. Stimson is checking many technical details with the naval advisers, Dwight W. Morrow is busy preparing a monumental memorandum on the conference proceedings, to be used by Mr. Stimson and President Hoover in the forthcoming ratification debates, Mr. Adams is attending to his departmental duties, Joseph T. Robinson is dictating innumerable letters to his constituents in Arkansas where he has a senatorial campaign to fight. Admiral Pratt who had expected to proceed direct to the Atlantic fleet, has altered his plans and will go to Washington instead to be available for the congressional hearings on the treaty. Mr. Stimson had hoped to remain a few days at Huntington, his Long Island home, but he, too, will go straight to Washington.

BUFFALO GIRL WINS TRIP TO EUROPE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Miss Esther Lawrence, 17-year-old senior in the Bennett High School of Buffalo, won the first prize, a trip to Europe, in the fourth annual competitive examination on the work of the League of Nations, Miss Helen Clarkson Miller, chairman of the Educational Committee of the League of Nations Association, which conducted the contest, announced here on April 24.

There were about 10,000 students from 1318 high schools in all parts of the United States who competed in the examination, which was based on a special pamphlet, "A Ten-Year Review of the League of Nations," prepared by the league association.

Ancient Town of Windham Sends Out General Call for Reunion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIMANTIC, Conn.—A general call for a reunion of all former and present residents of the ancient town of Windham has been generally radiocast. It invites "everybody who has ever lived in this town of Windham, including Willimantic, Windham Center, North and South Windham, and indeed the neighboring communities which we now like to call Greater Willimantic; those whose ancestors lived here, all who were in schools here, or in business here, or had church relations here. We send out the call to all these, wherever they may be now, to come back and join with those of your own time, and with the rest of us, in a genuine homecoming and reunion."

More than 3000 copies of the call, with a summary of the program, are going out to known addresses. The dates of the reunion are from June 15 to 20. Already replies are beginning to come in which indicate keen interest. The general committee in charge is headed by George E. Hinman, Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court, who in his days as a law student was editor of the Willimantic Journal.

The town of Windham, which has an ancient history, celebrated its bicentennial in June, 1892, with a big gathering of "Old Homers" and since that date has specialized in several "Old School" and "Old Home" reunions.

In 1897, 100 or more of former pupils of Porter B. Peck, for 40 years an old-time district schoolmaster who sent out scores of young men and young women thoroughly trained in the "three R's" and in sound character and straight thinking to become worthy and in many instances notable factors in community life all over the country, gathered at the same old schoolhouse, then standing in North Windham, to do honor to him whom they loved and venerated.

In 1905, former pupils of another thorough and efficient schoolmaster, Col. John B. Welch, principal from 1872 to 1884 of the Natchaug High and Grammar School at Willimantic, called him back from his then Military Academy at Columbia, Mo., to receive similar grateful acclaim.

So successful was this gathering that the "Old Natchaugers" decided to try it again in June, 1915, and the whole town decided to join with them in "Old School and Old Home Week;" and the folks came thronging from all over the country, until on the big "Civic Day" there were more than 15,000 visitors, and a mass meeting in Recreation Park was addressed by William Howard Taft, then recently back from the United States Presidency at Washington, and a law professor at Yale University.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE AND ASIA

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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STUDIO: Bristol Piano Co., Ltd., Wellington
Residence: "Rangimarie" Te Anau Road, Hataitai

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Acetol Prod A	10½	10½	10½
1 Aero Supp B	10¾	10¾	10¾
3 Agfa Ansco	30	27⅛	30
2 Agfa Ansco pf	85	85	85
1 Air Invest vtc	7½	7½	7½
1 Ainsworth Mfg (2½a)	28	28	28
7 All Amer Gen Corp	20½	20	20½
1 Allegheny Gas	7½	7½	7½
2 Allied Mills (.60)	10½	10	10¼
1 Alum Co Am pf (6)	109	109	109
1 Am Arch (3)	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Am Beverage	10½	9½	10½
6 Am Cit P&LB (10%f)	24½	24⅛	24½
73 Am Com Pw A (10%f)	27	26½	27
1 Am Com Pw B (10%f)	44	44	44
2 Am Com P opt ww	4½	4¾	4½
4 Am Cont Oilfields	¼	¼	¼
30 Am Cyan B (1.60)	31¼	30⅜	30½
1 Am Dept Stores	4¼	4¼	4¼
11 Am Equities	18¼	18	18
4 Am & FP ww	71	70⅛	70⅛
47 Am Gas & El (1a)	157	151	157
1 Am Gas & El pf (6)	107	107	107
1 Am Hard Rubber (6)	80¾	80½	80½
2 Am Invest B	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
1 Am Laund Mach (4)	66	66	66
2 Am Lt & Tr new	86⅞	86	86¼
1 Am Maize (2)	36½	36½	36½
110 Am Maracaibo	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
7 Am Nat Gas	18⅛	17½	18
2 Am Sta PS A (1.60)	20½	20	20
1176 Am Super Pow (1)	39½	37⅞	39½
2 Am Super-P 1pf (6)	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Am Super Pow pf (6)	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
141 Am Ut&G B vtc (.40)	14⅜	12⅝	14⅜
1 Amrad	31	31	31
1 Anchor Post F (10%f)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 Angups of Del a pf	43	43	43
2 Angio Chi C Nitra	35	7⅝35⅞	35⅞
2 Appalachain Gas	14	13¾	14
3 Arctur Rad Tube	17	16½	16⅞
1 Arkansas aNt aGs	15¼	15¼	15¼
38 Arkan Nat Gas A	15	14⅝	14⅞
1 Ark Nat Gas pf (.60)	8	8	8
1 Asso G&E ctf	147¾	147¾	147¾
2 Asso G&E	46¼	46	46¼
11 Asso G&E1 A (2.40g)	40⅛	39¾	40
2 Asso G&E deb rts	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Asso Laundry (.20a)	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Asso Rayon pf (6)	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
5 Atl Sec Corp	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
2 Atlas Plywood (2)	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 Autom Mus A (1)	7¾	7⅜	7¾
2 Aviation Corp Amer	52	49⅝	52

B

†75 Babcock & Wilcox (9g)	130¼	130¼	130¼
1 Bahia Corp	4½	4½	4½
2 Bancomit Corp (1.60)	47¾	47⅝	47¾
1 Bliss E W	23¾	23¾	23¾
10 Blue Ridge	12½	12⅛	12⅜
7 Blue Ridge cvt pf	43	42¾	42⅝
9 Brazil Tr & Lt	53⅜	52⅝	53
6 Brill B	5	5	5
1 Buckeye Pipe Line	58¼	58¼	58¼
10 Buf Niag & E pf	26	26	26

C

40 Can Marc Wireless	8¼	7⅞	8⅛
4 Can Pac Ry new	51⅜	51⅝	51⅝
45 Carib Syn	2¾	1¾	2¾
1 Carrier Eng an vtc	39½	39½	39½
4 Cent Pub Serv A	42⅝	42½	42⅝
2 Cent Pub Serv new	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
8 Cen States Elec	36	35⅞	36
1 Cen Sta El cv pf new	101	101	101
7 Chain Strs Develop	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
1 Chain Strs Stock	14	14	14
3 Chatham Ph N vtc	22	22	22
1 Charls Corp	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
5 Chem Nat Asso N vts	23⅛	22¼	22¼
2 Chesap & Ohio new	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
3 Chicago Corp	16	15¼	15⅞
174 Cities Service	43¼	42⅞	43⅛
2 Cities Serv pf	92⅞	92⅜	92⅞
2 Cleve Elec Illum rts	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞
1 Cleve Tractor	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
162 Colombian Syn	⅝	½	⅝
2 Columb O&G vtc	16⅝	16¼	16¼
16 Columbia Picture	54	52	53½
26 Columbia Pict vtc	52⅞	48	52¼
†40 Comwlth Edison	327⅝	325	327¾
30 Comwlth & So ww	5½	5⅜	5½
12 Com Wat Wks	19	18¾	19
1 Cons Cop Min	6	6	6
2 Cons G & E Balt	126¼	126⅛	126¼
2 Cons Gas Util A	30	29½	30
2 Cons Instrument	4½	4½	4½
2 Cons Gas Util B vtc	14	13	14
2 Cons Laundries	13½	13⅛	13⅛
1 Cont G&E pr pf	107	107	107
5 Cooper Bessamer	53	48	49
24 Cord Corp	14¼	13⅝	14⅛
3 Corroon & Rey	18¾	18¼	18¾
1 Coty Soc Anon rcts	42	42	42
2 Creole Pet	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
7 Crocker & Wheeler	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝
3 Crown Cent Pet	4	3¾	3¾
3 Curtiss Wright ww	3¼	3¼	3¼

D

2 Darby Pet	12	11¾	12
2 Deere & Co new	155⅞	154⅞	155⅞
6 De Forest Radio	7	6¾	7
1 Derby Oil	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
3 Detroit Aircraft	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
1 Detroit Gasket	26½	26½	26½
4 Dolores Esperanza	½	½	½
7 Douglas Aircraft	20¼	19¾	20¼
12 Dresser Mfg A	56⅞	55⅜	55⅝
20 Driver Harris	102½	92	102½
2 Dubilier Condenser	8	7½	7½
†25 Duke Power (5a)	202¾	202¾	202¾
3 Durant Mot	5	5	5

E

2 East States Pow B	43⅜	42⅞	43⅜
2 Eastern Util A	13¾	13½	13½
4 Eisler Elec (1½)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
103 El Bond & Sh (6%f)	114⅞	113⅜	113⅝
2 El Pow Asso (1)	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛
7 El Pow Asso A (1)	36⅞	36⅛	36⅝
1 El P & L opt ww	73½	73½	73½
1 El P & L 2nd pf (7)	103	103	103
6 Electric Share (1a)	29½	28¼	29½
2 Empire Pow (2)	54	53⅞	54
1 Emp P Serv A (1.80)	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
2 Europe El A	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
3 Europ El deb rts	8	8¼	8⅜
2 Evans Wallo Lead	4	4	4

F

4 Fabrics Finishing	8¾	8½	8¾
1 Fageol Mot	2½	2½	2½
1 Fairchild Avia A	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Federal Screw (3)	38	38	38
2 Federatd Metls (1¼g)	21½	21½	21½
3 Flat rcts (1½)	21¼	21	21¼
2 Film Insp Mach	3¾	3½	3½
2 Fokker Aircraft	26	25⅝	26
3 Fooke G&M (1.20)	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Ford Mot Cana A	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
15 Ford Mot Ltd (.37½)	18⅞	18½	18⅞
25 Fox Theatre A	16⅞	16⅛	16½

G

2 Gen Alloys	13⅞	13¼	13⅞
2 Gen Bak	3⅝	3½	3½
2 Gen Bak pf	37¾	37½	37¾
1 Gen Capital Corp	58	58	58
10 Gen Elec Ltd rct	11¾	11¼	11¾
1 Gen Elec Germ 3 war	110	110	110
1 Gen Gas & El cv pf B	92½	92½	92½
2 Gen Water Works	29	28⅝	29
1 Glen Alden Coal	100	100	100
2 Globe Underwriters	15½	15¼	15½
1 Gold Coin	¼	¼	¼
6 Gold Seal Elec	5½	5	5⅜
†5 Golden Center Min	5⅜	5	5⅜
1 Goldfield Cons	7-16	7-16	7-16
66 Goldman Sachs	43⅞	43	43½
1 Gramophone rcts	23½	23½	23½
1 Graymur	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
†10 Gt Atl & Pac nv	235	235	235
†40 Gt A & P 1st pf	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
1 Groc Str Prod vtc	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
2 Guenther Rud	28⅜	28	28⅜
16 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	165	163¾	164¾

H

1 Helena Rubenstein	5½	5½	5½
1 Holling Gold Min	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
38 Houston Oil of Tex nw	27	26⅛	26⅞
15 Hudson Bay M & S	9¾	9½	9⅝
1 Humble Oil & Ref	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
5 Hydro El Serv	49⅛	49	49
1 Hygrade Food	11⅜	11¾	11⅜

I

2 Ind Ter Illum rts	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Imp Oil Can	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
4 Ind Ter Illum A	46½	46¼	46½
6 Ind Ter Illum B	46¼	46⅛	46¼
2 Indust Fin ctf	26	25	26
1 Indust Fin pf	70¼	70	70
1 Insurance Sec	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
3 Interconn Petrol	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2 Intercon Power A	25⅜	25¼	25⅜
2 Internat Pet	23	23	23
7 Inter Prod	7⅛	7	7
1 Inter Super Pow	45	45	45
1 Inter Util A	48⅝	48¾	48⅝
16 Inter Util B	19	18⅝	18⅝
1 Inter Util war	4	4	4
2 Interstate Equit	12⅜	12	12¼
1 Inters Eq sv pf	44½	44½	44½
3 Irving Air Chute	22⅞	22	22½
1 Irving Air Chute war	9	9	9

J

1 Johnson Motor	43	43	43
1 Jonas Naumburg	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

K

*Klein Hy pt pf	13¼	13¼	13¼

L

1 Lakey Fdy & Mach	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Lane Bryant	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 Lefcourt Realty	21½	21½	21½
1 Lehigh C&N new	48	47¾	47½
8 Leonard	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
7 Lerner Stores	5	5⅜	5⅝
1 Libby Mc&Lib	19½	19⅛	19⅛
1 Lily Tulip Cup	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
3 Loew's war	16¾	16¾	16¾
9 Lone Star aGs	54⅜	53⅜	53⅝
1 Louisiana L&E	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

M

2 MacMarr Stores	22	21¾	22
4 Mangel Stores	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Mfrs Fin vtc	26⅞	26¾	26¾
8 Marine Midland	45	44½	44½
2 May Hosiery pf	26	25	26
56 Mavis Bot Co	3¼	2½	2¾
29 Memphis Nat aGs	20⅜	19⅞	20¼
1 Merrit Chap & S	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Mesta Mach	30	30	30
17 Metal & Min	15	13¾	15
1 Metal Text p pf	39	39	39
2 Metro Ch Stores	20¾	20	20¾
1 Mexico Ohio Oil	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5 Midwest States Util	26⅛	26	26⅛
2 Mid West Util (6%f)	36⅜	36¼	36⅜
6 Mid States PPst A vtc	12½	11¼	11½
9 Mid State Petrol B vtc	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
1 Midland Un (1½%f)	28	28	28
1 Min Co Canada (¼)	2	2	2
3 Mo Kan P L (10%f)	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 National Amer Co	9	9	9
6 National Aviation	20	19⅝	19⅞
1 Nat Family St (1.60)	16⅜	16¾	16⅞
1 Natl Fuel &¾ Gas (1)	36	36	36
1 Natl Investors	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
1 Natl Screen (2)	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
2 Natl Steel x-w (2)	33½	33½	33½
1 National Trans (1)	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
3 Nehi Corp (1.30)	25½	25	25
†10 Nevada Cal Elec	130	130	130
†20 New Eng Power (2)	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
†30 New Eng Pow pf (6)	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
†50 New Eng Tel&Tel	157	157	157
3 New Jersey Zinc	82	82	82
4 Newmont Mining	119	118⅛	118⅛
1 Newport Co	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
41 NY Rio & B Aires	16⅛	14⅞	15⅜
1 NY Tel 6½% pf	115¼	115¼	115¼
69 Niagara Hud Pow	24	23⅜	23¾
10 Niag Hud P A war	57⅜	57¼	57⅜
2 Niag Hud P B war	15¾	15½	15½
2 Niag Shares Md	20⅞	20	20⅞
1 Niles Bem Pondw	38	38	38
3 Noma Elec	16¼	16	16¼
2 Noranda Mines	32	31½	31½
20 Nor Am Avia A war	4¾	4½	4½
2 North Am Lt & Pow	83⅜	83¼	83⅜
1 North States P A	175	175	175

O

2 Ohio Cop	1	⅞	1
2 Ohio Oil	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
3 Oil Stocks A	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜

P

1 Pac Coast Bis	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
1 Pac Coast Bis pf	94	94	94
1 Pac G & E 1pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1 Pacific West Oil	18	18	18
11 Pandem Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Paramount Cab	7	7	7
1 Parke Austin pf	18	18	18
2 Pennroad Corp	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 Peoples Lt P A (2.40r)	40	40	40
2 Perryman El	7¼	7¼	7¼
30 Pectrol Corp (1½)	29	28⅜	29
10 Petroleum Cp war	57⅜	53⅜	53⅜
2 Pilot Radio A (1.20)	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
3 Pitney Bowes (.20)	19	18¼	18¼
2 Pitts Forg (1.60)	22⅜	22	22
1 Plymouth Oil	25¼	25¼	25¼
2 Polymet Mfg (1a)	15	14⅜	14⅜
5 Prime & Whitly (1)	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
2 Prince & Whtly pf (3)	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
2 Prudentl Invest	20	19⅞	20
2 Puz Util Hold	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
16 Radio Keith Orp rts	2	1⅞	2

R

2 Railroad Shares	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
9 Rainbow L Prod A	11½	11	11½
2 Rainbow L Prod B	5⅜	5½	5½
5 Red Bank Oil	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1 Red Warrior	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Reiter Foster (.40)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1 Reliable Stores (.50f)	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Reliance Manage	23	23	23
1 Reliance Int Corp	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1 Rel L&P rt ctf (.92)	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝
9 Rockl L&P tr ctf rts	1⅜	1½	1⅜
3 Roosevelt Field	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3 Ross Stores	1	1	1
2 Ryan Cons	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜

S

†10 Safeway Strs 2 war	125	125	125
20 St Anthony Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9 St Regis Paper (1)	32⅜	31⅞	31½
3 Seaboard Util Corp	8⅝	8½	8½
13 Selected Indust	10½	10⅜	10⅜
2 Sentry Saf Cont	7⅝	7½	7⅝
8 Shenandoah	18⅜	18¼	18¼
1 Shenandoah pf (3r)	45½	45½	45½
†20 Signal Oil & Gas Co	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛
†20 Singer Mfg (14½g)	540	540	540
3 Singer Mfg Ltd (.30)	6¼	6	6
1 Sisto Financial	24	24	24
1 Smith A O (2)	244½	244½	244½
1 South Coast	14½	14½	14½
2 Southern Corp	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 So Penn Oil (2.12½g)	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Southland Royalty (1)	12¼	12¼	12¼
3 Southwest Gas Ut	20¼	19⅝	20¼
10 Standard Motors	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
3 Stand O Ind (2½g)	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝
10 Stand Oil Ky (1.60)	39½	39	39¼
1 Stand Oil Neb (3½g)	48½	48½	48½
1 Starrett Corp	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
13 Stein Cosmetics	20⅝	19½	19½
1 Steinite Radio	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Stutz Mot Car Am	3⅛	3	3
3 Sunray Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Superheater	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
2 Swift Int	35	34⅞	35

T

2 Tampa El	89	88½	89
5 Technicolor Inc	74⅝	75⅛	74½
4 Teck Hugh Gold	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Thermoid Co	26¾	26¾	26¾
2 Thatcher Secur Corp	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 Transamer Corp	46	45¾	45¾
2 Transcont Air Tr	9¾	9½	9¾
2 Trans Lux D Pic A	12½	12¼	12¼
2 Tri Cont Corp war	8	8	8
2 Triplex Saf Glass	9½	8¾	8¾
3 Tri Utilities	53½	53½	53½

U

2 Unceirleider Fin	32	32	32
1 Union Am Invest	39	39	39
3 United Corp war	29¾	29	29¾
1 United El Serv	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1 Unit El Serv rts	¾	¾	¾
23 Unit Founders	36¼	35⅝	36
11 United Gas	40⅜	40⅜	40½
7 United Gas pf	95½	95¼	95¼
65 Uni Gas new	25⅞	24¾	24⅞
2 United Gas new war	9⅜	9⅛	9¼
1 United Gas COD	40½	40½	40½
34 Un Lt & Pow A	54⅛	53	53
1 US & Int Sec 1f	65	65	65
1 US & Int Sec 2pd	70½	70½	70½
2 US&Overseas Corp	20⅜	20⅛	20¼
2 US Foil B	23	23	23
2 US Lines pf	18⅝	18½	18½
1 US Radiator	53	53	53
1 United Verde Ext	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1 Univer Pictures	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 Utility Equities	19¼	19	19
20 Util P&Lt	24¼	24	24
3 Utility & Indus	21	20½	21
22 Utility & Ind pf	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞

V

2 Vacuum Oil	94½	94	94
1 Van Camp Packing	9	9	9
2 Venezuelan Pet	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Vick Finance	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝

W

1 Watson (J W) Co	8¾	3⅝	3⅝
2 West Mass Co	68	67⅞	68
2 Wil-Low Cafet	12½	11½	11⅝
2 Woodley Petrol	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Worth Inc A	3½	3	3

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

10 Alabama Pow 4½s'67	95½	95⅜	95⅜
1 Aluminum Ltd 5s'48	99	99	99
47 Am Cmwlth Pow 6s'49	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞
27 Am & For Pw 5s 2030	88	87¾	88
2 Am Pow & Lt 6s 2016	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 Am Roll M 5s'48	99⅝	99½	99½
17 Appalach Gas 6s'45	139	138½	139
2 Ark Pow & Lgt 5s'56	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
5 Asso Elec Co 5½s'53	86	86	86
5 Asso G&E 5s '68	84	83⅝	84
8 Asso Gas & El 4½s C'49	82½	82½	82½
1 Assoc Tel Util 5½s C'44	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Atlas Plywood 5½s'43	82	82	82
8 Bell Tel Can 5sB'47	101¾	101½	101¾
2 Boston & Me 2nd 5s 2030	55	55	55
1 Can Pac Ry 5s'54	101½	101½	101½
27 Caterpilr Trc Co 5s'38	103¼	103	103¼
1 Cent St El 5s'48	82¾	82¾	82¾
4 Cent St P&L 5½s'53	89	89	89
1 Chic Rk Isl & Pac 4½s'60	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Chic Ry cod 5s'27	78	78	78
10 ChicMil&StPl 4¾s'99	100½	100½	100½
5 Cin St Car 6sB'55	99½	99½	99½
1 Cities Ser Gas 5½s'42	88½	88½	88½
1 Cit Ser-G Pipe 6s'43	93½	93½	93½
2 Cities Ser Pw 5½s'52	91	91	91
1 Cons Textile 8s'41	69	69	69
19 Consum Pw 4½s'58 nw	97	97	97
6 Cudahy P 5½s '37	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Detroit C Gas 6s A '47	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 Det Int Bridge 7s '52	62	62	62
10 Duquesne Gas 6s '45	97½	97½	97½
30 Dix G G 6½s A '37ww	91¾	91¼	91⅜
2 East Util Inv 5s A '54	82½	82½	82½
22 Elec Pow&Lt 5s 2030	91⅝	91½	91½
1 Empire O&R 5½s '42	88	88	88
12 Firestone Cot M 5s '48	90½	90¼	90½
2 Fla Pw & Lt 5s '54	89⅞	89¾	89¾
1 Gatineau Pw 6s '41	97½	97½	97½
25 Gen Baking 5½ '40	97	97	97
246 Gen Thea Eq 6s '40	101¾	101¼	101¾
6 Gen WW&E 6s B '44	95	95	95
3 Georgia Pw 5s '67	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
2 Grand F&W 6s '48	91	91	91
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Hood Rub 5½s '36	89	89	89
7 Houst GG 6½s '43 ww	91¾	91½	91½
45 Houst GG 6s A '43	92	90 ½	92
2 Hygrade Food 6s A '49	70½	70½	70½
1 Hygrade Food 6s B '49	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
24 Indep Oil 6s '39	106	105½	105½
1 Indnapls P&L 5sA'57	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
36 Inland Util 6s'34	121	116½	119½
16 Insull Util Inv 6sE'40	110⅜	109½	109⅞
5 Interstate Pow 6s '52	98¼	88¼	88¼
1 Inter Pow 5' s57	92	92	92
1 Kelvin 6s 36 xw	90¾	90¾	90¾
7 Koppers G&C 5½s '50	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 Koppers G&C 5s '47	100	99⅞	100
2 Ladede Gas 5½s D'60	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Lehigh PS 6s A 2026	104½	104½	104½
10 Libby McN&L 5s '42	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝
1 Lone Star Gas 5s '42	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Louis P&L 5s '57	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 McCord Rad 6s '43 ww	81	81	81
8 Memphis Nat G 6s'43	106	105	106
1 Metro Edis 4½sD'68	99	99	99
12 Mo Pac 5s H '80	106⅜	106¼	106¼
1 Mont LH&P 5s A '51	100½	100½	100½
2 Morris & Co 7½s '30	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Narragansett 5s '57	100½	100½	100½
5 Nat Pub S 5s '78	79¾	79¾	79¾
5 Newberry J J 5½s'40	99	99	99
11 New Eng G&E 5s '48	93¾	92½	92½
9 New Eng G&E 5s '47	93½	93½	93½
9 NY For 5½s '48 ww	88	88	88
12 NY Pow & Lt 4½s '67	93¼	93¼	93½
97 NiagaraShsCor5½s'40	102⅝	102½	102½
5 Nor West Pow 6s '60	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Ohio Pow 5s B '52	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Ohio Riv Ed 5s '51	99½	99½	99½
4 PacGas&El4½sE'57	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Pac W Oil 6½s '43ww	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Park&Tilford 6s'36	89	89	89
12 PennOhEd5½sB'59	100	99¾	100
6 PeopLt&Pow5s'79ww	87	86½	87
2 Phila El 5½s'72	106	106	106
6 Pitts&WVaRy4½s'58	94¾	94	94⅜

General Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

GARTSIDES IRON RUST SOAP removes ink, rust, chemical and many other stains; salesmen wanted; trial 10c; a full size tube for 30c. A 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PART or full time workers wanted to sell modern foundation garments direct to women; high commission and generous bonus plan; write for full details. GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Stamford Conn., Dept. 3CS

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—If you are looking for a furnished apartment for the season, we have the right one for you. MRS. HANCOCK, MISS GORDON, 1359 Beacon St. Brookline, Mass. Regent 3181.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

TINY TOT HOME. Crawford Notch, N. H.—Safe and loving care; maximum 6 children. ILA D. BERRY, 208 Winthrop Road, Brookline, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

GERMANY—We are seeking General Agency for Germany for automobile novelties or other industrial novelties. Please send samples & prospectus to: OTTO SCHWARK & CO., Hamburg 5, Germany, Lohmühlen Str. 54.

COINS AND STAMPS

OUR LATEST PRICE LIST offers over 1200 attractive sets of stamps, over 500 different packets, full line of albums, supplies. R. H. MOWER, 12 Geary

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

One of the South's Great Department Stores

Cohen Brothers

JONES
SERVE-WELL STATION
PARK STREET AT KING
Phone 7-1101
PURE OIL CO. WOCO PEP

AVONDALE GROCERY
Incorporated
3552 S. Johns Avenue
"Where You Are Known and Catered to"
Groceries—Meats—Delicatessen
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Daily

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 32445.

Burdine's
(2 Stores in Miami)
Creators of
SUNSHINE FASHIONS
"America's Smartest Resortwear"

SMART styles in colors and patterns rarely found elsewhere.
Cantilever Shoes
MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
8 McAllister Arcade

DRESSES SPORTS WEAR
JO ANNE SHOPPE
PHONE 2-2189
MILLINERY 16 N. E. 3RD AVE. CALUMET BLVD.

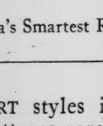
STUDIO OF
RICHARD PLUMER
Incorporated
Decorative Counsel
Contract Work—Upholstery
Draperies
153 N. E. 40 Street Tel. 2 5375

Chez François
PRONOUNCED SHAY-FRON SHAW
Tropical Crystallized Fruits and Candies of Distinction
Special attention to mail orders.
259 E. Flagler St. at Fairfax Theatre
1005 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
Walk-Over Boot Shop
277 E. Flagler Street, Miami
241 Fifth Street, Miami Beach

BONITA COFFEE HOUSE
Delicious Food
Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner
150 S. E. 1st Street

Davis
Marinello Beauty Shoppe



126 S. E. FIRST AVE. PH. 2-5957

The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.
Printers Stationers
Blank Book Manufacturers
Phone 21063 45-47 S. W. 1st Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Gralynn Laundry
Incorporated
800 N. W. 4TH AVENUE
All classes of laundering and rug cleaning
Phone 33148

CONNECTICUT CAFETERIA
Select your meals from a display of appetizing foods
MODERATE PRICES
116 N. E. THIRD STREET

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

BLUE GOOSE TEA ROOM
230 N. E. SECOND AVENUE
Limited Number of Cool Rooms
Room and Board, $10 per Week
Open all summer. Mrs. Alice Lewis, Mgr.

HANNA MADE CANDIES
FRESH EVERY HOUR
Crystallized Fruits and Fruit Delights
Personal Attention to Mail Orders.
263 EAST FLAGLER ST.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Piggly Wiggly
Clean Stores
completely stocked with nationally known merchandise
REASONABLY PRICED
MIAMI, HOLLYWOOD, FORT LAUDERDALE, DELRAY, LAKE WORTH, WEST PALM BEACH, CORAL GABLES, MIAMI BEACH, AND COCONUT GROVE

Soft Water Used Exclusively in Our Shop
DIXIE
BEAUTY SHOPPE and FINGER WAVING SALON
Incorporated
Permanent Waving a Specialty
EDMOND PROCESS
142 West Flagler Street
Phone 32561 Miami, Florida

Ford
The Universal Car
Authorized Dealer
Dade Motor Sales Co.
S. A. RYAN
400 Southwest 2nd Avenue

Cleaning—Pressing—Alterations Service Kindly Given
A-1 CLEANERS
1667 WEST FLAGLER ST. Ph. 23591

12 Distinct Services
28 N. E. Third St. Miami, Fla. Phone 2-5111

MARGARET'S SALON DE BEAUTE
Featuring Realistic Permanents
20 N. E. 3rd Ave. Calumet Building
Margaret Cox Proprietress

General Insurance Service by
W·W·BAKER
605-6 Olympia Bldg. Ph. 3-2251

SHAW HARDWARE
Old Magic City Hardware moved to
2100 N. W. 7th Avenue

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 32445.

ORLANDO
1122 WEST CHURCH STREET
RUSS MATTRESS CO.
OLD MATTRESSES MADE BETTER THAN NEW
Rugs cleaned, first class upholstering, inner spring mattresses sold direct and shipped anywhere.

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
For STYLE and COMFORT
Dexdale "Silk-Sealed" Hosiery
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
SAN JUAN HOTEL. Orlando, Florida

PHONE 6462 20 EAST PINE
WE SATISFY YOU
LADIES' BOBBER and BEAUTY SHOPPE
Largest in Central Florida
John S. Ammerman, Proprietor

The Men's Shop
and
San Juan Men's Shop
Featuring Quality—Not Price
ORLANDO, FLA.

Orlando Steam Laundry
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
WEST CONCORD, NEAR ORANGE
Phone 3176

Florence Beauty Shoppe
Evera Permanent Waves
Given in Your Home
(New Parisiane Method)
Phone for Appointment
24 S. ORANGE AVE. Phone 9707

"Enna Jettick" Shoes
$5.00 $6.00
COMBINATION LAST
You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot.
Widths AAAAA to EEE—Sizes 1 to 12
FIFTH AVE. SHOE SHOP
122 S. ORANGE AVENUE

TAMPA

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Dry Cleaning and Laundry Delivery Service
Odorless Dry Cleaning Co.
Phone H 1406 106 N. Albany Ave.

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for MEN AND BOYS
808 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

Chandler's Corset Shop
Corsets, Underwear, Negligees
Hosiery
10% Discount to Business Women
Phone 4112 607 Tampa St.

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

SOUTH FLORIDA'S GREATEST
Walk-Over
BOOTERY
Invites Hard-to-Fit Feet
WALK-OVER BOOTERY
814 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.
Rhodesbilt Arcade, Lake Wales, Fla.

MAAS
Clothier and Haberdasher
705 Franklin, Tampa, Florida

RUTLAND BROS.
Tampa's Most Up-to-Date Department Store

"Special Steam Wave as Low as $5"
Billy Beckett Beauty Parlor
413 POLK ST. Telephone 3734

QUALITY FABRICS
Essrig's
916 FRANKLIN ST.

Dollar Dry Cleaning Company
CLEANING and DYEING
802 Grand Central Ave. 203 Cass St.
Hills Ave. at Rome Ave. 407 Tampa St.

WEST PALM BEACH

ANTHONY'S
Men, Women and Children
READY-TO-WEAR
UTMOST IN QUALITY
Decidedly Moderate in Cost

SEND IT TO
Mack CLEANING CO.
17 COMEAU ARCADE · 314 1ST ST

WORTHMOR ICE CREAM
Be Sure and Get the Original and Genuine
1807 SOUTH DIXIE—FLAMINGO

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

AMERICA'S SMARTEST FOOTWEAR
The French Shoppe
168 PEACHTREE ··· ST ···
ATLANTA, GA.
Atlanta's Foremost Cash and Carry Cleaners
The Lloyd Cleaners
"House of Service"
All Dresses and Coats.....$1.00
Men's Suits and Coats..... .75
THREE STORES TO SERVE YOU

Every time you look at your watch—think of
Schneider & Son JEWELLERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

THE TAVERN
Georgia's Unique and Charming Tea Rooms
ATLANTA 65½ Broad N. W.
MACON, GA. 151 Cotton Ave.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Drink More Milk
We Invite You to Visit and Inspect Our Modern Dairy
Cherokee 2213
W. O. PIERCE DAIRY

Permanent Waving
Megee & Fuller
Beauty Shop
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ Forsythe St. N.W.
Phones Wa. 1070 and Wa. 7894

PICTURE FRAMING
BINDER'S
117 PEACHTREE ST.
Decorative Articles for Homes and Gifts

Corselettes, Brassieres, Elastic Girdles
Silk Underwear
EAGER & SIMPSON
Custom Corset Makers
24 Cain St., N. E., ATLANTA, GA.
Walnut 4972

SEEDS—PLANTS
Bulbs, Fertilizers, Poultry Supplies
Full Line Garden Supplies
149 Alabama (Corner of Forsyth)
Wal. 4864 DAILY DELIVERIES
EVERETT SEED CO.

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys. Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery, and Millinery.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

RADIOS
VICTOR, COLUMBIA and OKEH RECORDS
BAME'S, Inc.
107 PEACHTREE ST., Opp. Piedmont Hotel
Walnut 5776

SAVANNAH

408 E. Broughton St.
Dial 2-3125

GLOBE SHOE CO.
19 East Broughton St. Tel. 8101
ARCH PRESERVER and MATRIX SHOES

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

Personal Service that makes your banking here a pleasure
Westfield Trust Company
WESTFIELD, N. J.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

STORAGE
PACKING
SHIPPING
Local and Long Distance Moving
Get our estimate without obligation.
Allport Storage Whse. Co.
44 VALLEY ST. Phone 114

TEXACO
BELL'S SERVICE STATION
EXPERT GREASING, WASHING AND POLISHING—BATTERY AND TIRE SERVICE
507 MERRIMON AVE. Phone 1929-J

FELMET BROS.

Quality Foods Service
306 Patton Ave. Ph. 6280
506 Merrimon Ave. Phone 5704

ARCADE SHOP
Beauty Shop for Ladies
Barber Shop for Men
Beauty Shop phone 7100
Barber Shop phone 238

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

STUART'S BOYS' SHOP
Dressing Boys That's My Business

CHARLOTTE

Every Banking Service
Commercial Banking, Trust, Investment, Savings, Safe Deposit, and Insurance
AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,200,000.00
Resources, $24,000,000.00

Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

Southeastern Ice Utilities Corp.
"Certified Coal"
Quality—Service—Appreciation
Office and Yard Phones
300 S. Graham HEM. 210-211
Charlotte, N. C.

Majestic Electric Radio
TONE SUPREME
SHAWS', Incorporated
314 SOUTH TRYON STREET

P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 2-0533
Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

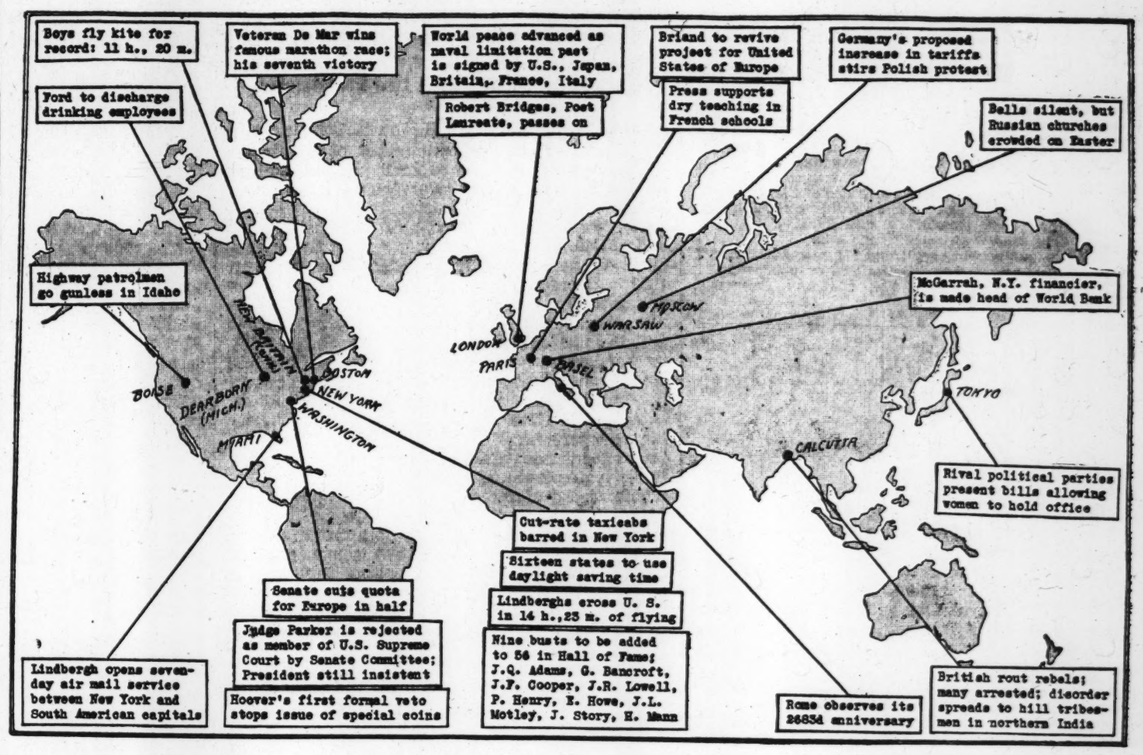
PENNSYLVANIA

READING

The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Boys fly kite for record: 11 h., 20 m.
Veteran De Mar wins famous marathon race; his seventh victory
World peace advanced as naval limitation pact is signed by U.S., Japan, Britain, France, Italy
Briand to revive project for United States of Europe
Germany's proposed increase in tariffs stirs Polish protest
Ford to discharge drinking employees
Robert Bridges, Poet Laureate, passes on
Press supports dry teaching in French schools
Bells silent, but Russian churches crowded on Easter
Highway patrolmen go gunless in Idaho
McGarrah, N.Y. financier, is made head of World Bank
BOISE
DEARBORN (MICH.)
NEW BRITAIN (CONN.)
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
MIAMI
LONDON
PARIS
BASEL
MOSCOW
WARSAW
TOKYO
CALCUTTA
Cut-rate taxicabs barred in New York
Sixteen states to use daylight saving time
Lindberghs cross U. S. in 14 h., 23 m. of flying
Senate cuts quota for Europe in half
Judge Parker is rejected as member of U.S. Supreme Court by Senate Committee; President still insistent
Nine busts to be added to 56 in Hall of Fame; J.Q. Adams, G. Bancroft, J.F. Cooper, J.R. Lowell, P. Henry, H. Howe, J.L. Motley, J. Story, H. Mann
Rival political parties present bills allowing women to hold office
Lindbergh opens seven-day air mail service between New York and South American capitals
Hoover's first formal veto stops issue of special coins
Rome observes its 2683d anniversary
British rout rebels; many arrested; disorder spreads to hill tribesmen in northern India

One Minute Biographies

Who: SIMON BOLIVAR (Bol-lee'-var).

Where: South America.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: A patriot who has been called the "Liberator" or "the George Washington of South America." Born in the city of Caracas, where his family occupied a position of wealth and influence, he had the opportunity as a youth to travel extensively in Europe and to study law in Madrid. On one of his foreign journeyings to or fro, he stopped off in the United States, where his sympathies leaped at the spectacle of republican institutions newly set in motion. Then and there he resolved to go home and free his countrymen from the Spanish yoke. He first associated himself with a secret organization of patriots in Venezuela, going as their envoy to London in the effort to gain British support for the project. But in that Bolivar was frustrated, the British maintaining an attitude of stern neutrality.

In order to trace his subsequent and varied activities in South America, the ordinary reader requires an excellent atlas close under his hand. For now we find Bolivar leading the patriot forces in one country, now in another; we find him sometimes in triumph, sometimes in defeat, as when in 1812 the Spanish recovered Venezuela. Having won the support of the President of New Granada, fresh volunteers having been added to his forces, Bolivar entered the city of Caracas as conqueror, being hailed as liberator and accorded absolute dictatorship in matters military and civil. On the heels of that came more victories, more defeats. By 1819 Bolivar found himself at the head of the government of Angostura, once more wielding the powers of a dictator. With his forces he accomplished his sensational crossing of the almost impassable Cordillera Mountains into New Granada, which enterprise ended with the union of New Granada and Venezuela as the Republic of Colombia. Bolivar was its first President.

Still more triumphs were to follow. For Bolivar was called to help the Peruvians, who proclaimed him their Dictator; and the southern portion of the country which detached itself from Buenos Aires, and became Bolivia, was named for the great man to whom it looked as perpetual protector. Of course, he had his enemies: those discontented with his rule. There were uprisings, conspiracies, accusations. Beyond question, some of Bolivar's actions were not above reproach and, in the end, he had to resign his dictatorship of Venezuela which, in 1829, separated itself from Colombia. However, it is very generally believed today that Bolivar was invariably sincere in his efforts to further the cause of liberty. In witness of this, his memory is honored by a multitude of statues in many great cities of the world.

Brevities

London Opinion: An American says that he has visited the Tower of London every year since 1920. He evidently thinks that if he persists, the authorities will sooner or later sell him the thing.

Florida Times-Union: When television comes we will be able to see if the morning exercises announcer is going through the exercises himself.

Florence (Ala.) Herald: Henry Ford says woman's place is in the home. But her refusal to stay there has appreciably increased the demand for Henry's product.

A Quotation for Today

THERE'S no dearth of kindness
In this world of ours;
Only in our blindness
We gather thorns for flowers.
—MASSEY

The Mail Bag

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

It has been for a long time my wish to correspond with a foreigner not only in order to complete my knowledge of English but also to hear about the customs of a foreign country.

I am 16 years of age and I am at present an apprentice in a large export firm. Our firm deals in all articles from a button up to a piano. The German articles are sent through our firm to almost all parts of the world, to Australia, South Africa, the Netherlands, Great Britain, South America, New Zealand, etc. At present I am employed with the England department. I am interested in stamps of foreign countries. I should be very pleased to report about the beauties of Hamburg and Germany.
Karl P.

West Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

Dear Editor:

We live in a beautiful residential district near Vancouver. Forests of beautiful trees surround my home and among these trees my friends and I play in the summer.

I have a little pet tortoise called Jiggs. He is about the size of a fifty cent piece. His top shell is green but the under shell is yellow with pretty little designs in brown.

I am a second class Girl Guide. We meet in a large high school and have a wonderful time. Games, tracking, drill, signaling, stories, and camp fire comprise a few of the many activities in which Guides take part.

Last year we held a wonderful pageant which took many days of hard work to prepare for. A long story appeared in the Monitor about this pageant.

A large site for a camp was recently purchased and many girls are looking forward to the week or 10 days spent in camp.

I wish to thank you for the lovely correspondents I have made through the Monitor, and for your kindness in forwarding my letters. I hope to make many more "Pen Pals" and if anyone my age (14) would like to write to me, I promise they shall have a prompt answer for I too like to receive letters "via The Christian Science Monitor." Ruth F.

Wichita Falls, Texas

Dear Editor:

This is the second time I have written to the Mail Bag. Through my first letter, about three years ago, I became friends with a girl in England with whom I still correspond. I like the Mail Bag very much and should like to correspond with girls my age from foreign countries, especially, Switzerland and Spain. I am 13 years old and I study Spanish at school.

Wichita Falls is the center of an oil field. It is a short distance from Burkburnett, which at one time was the world's greatest oil field. We also have many small industries. The Red River, which is the boundary of Texas and Oklahoma, is near here. Although the bed is almost a mile wide, the river itself is usually only about 15 feet wide, and the rest is sand. However, in time of rain the river is filled from bank to bank.
Bobbie C.

Memphis, Tennessee.

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have written to a girl in England through it. I have never seen a letter in the Mail Bag from Memphis, Tenn., and so am writing.

I go to South Side High School. Our library takes the Monitor as it has many things in it which help the children in their school work.

The Mississippi River runs right by Memphis and last Sunday my sister, brother and I took a walk on the river bluffs; we took our dog with us. We followed a path that led us down into a deep gully which led into the river. Then we tried climbing a bluff; it was hard but we all made it, even the dog, who has remarkably short legs for his length. We took many snapshots of the walk.

I hope to hear from girls in all countries. I am 15. Ruth L.

Rehoboth, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I have never written to you before so I thought I would write and tell you how much I enjoy the Monitor, especially the Children's Page and the Home Forum.

Rehoboth is a small town and most of the people are from foreign countries. During a part of every spring the children stay out of school to pick strawberries; this is known as "The Strawberry Season." The schools are small and do not have every advantage like city schools. This is not my own home. I live in Providence, R. I. Just now I am taking care of children.

I like swimming and basketball. I should like to correspond with girls from all over the world. Helen S.

White Rock, B. C., Canada

Dear Editor:

I have corresponded with some girls, whose names I received from the Mail Bag, for about four months. It is a very interesting hobby.

White Rock is a seaside resort. It is considered one of the finest bathing beaches on the Pacific coast. The bay here is shaped like a half moon and because of this it was called Semiahmoo Bay by the Indians who lived here years ago. The old Semiahmoo Trail runs not far from our property.

I am 15 years old and am in second year of high school. It is nine miles to high school over a very bumpy road!

I am interested in stamp collecting and music, and in drawing and painting. My favorite sport is swimming. I should like to correspond with girls from 14 to 16 years of age.
Marjorie C.

The following would like to receive letters:
Virginia E. (12), East Orange, N. J.
Olive H (12), Mornee Pond, Victoria, Australia.—From America.
Evelyn K., Indianapolis, Ind.—From girls 12-14. Studying art.
Mary B (13), Winnipeg, Canada.—From Girl Scouts and from England, India, China, Japan and France.
Annabel B. (14), Roslindale, Mass.
Loraine P. (14), Hartford, Conn.—Especially from Holland, Switzerland and Alaska.
Martha Jane T., Los Angeles, Calif.—Belongs to Girl Reserves.
Lois T., Los Angeles, Calif.—Dancing in moving pictures.
Ruth S., New Haven, Conn.—Plays violin and piano.
Una M., Chicago, Ill.—From Southern States.

Look for a Mail Bag on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Folks From the Country

New York

MANY a traveler in the city's subway system, many a newcomer threading his way through the crowded streets, is cheered on frequent occasions by some unobtrusive act of consideration, the natural expression of a kindly, unselfish nature.

Such was the experience recently of a young woman who came to New York City from an up-state town, first as a student in one of its colleges and later entering commercial work. One evening, having worked at her office until a late hour, she stopped at a near-by soda fountain for a sandwich. A boy behind the counter took her order and was preparing the sandwich when a stray dog, looking very forlorn, wandered into the store. With an apologetic glance toward his customer, the boy laid down the half-made sandwich, hastily broke some bread into a dish of milk and, advancing coaxingly, placed it on the floor near the dog. Seeing that his offering was gratefully received, he returned to the counter and began to talk shyly to his customer as he served her order.

"You know, New York can take a boy from the country," he said, "but it can never take the country from a boy. At home we were kind to all animals and in New York I feel just the same."

As the young woman munched her sandwich, she meditated that, after all, the metropolis which had seemed to her like such a colossal enigma was made up largely of people from the country like herself.

A Word a Day

Extirpate

If you "extirpate" anything you literally pluck it up by the stem or root, you root it out; in other words, you destroy it wholly.

The word is derived from the Latin *extirpare*, "to pluck up by the stem," compounded of *ex* "out," and *stirps*, "stock, stem, root."

The word is a forceful one when properly used, for if an error has been extirpated there is nothing left of it to take root and grow again.

Ex'-tir-pate is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced as though spelled eks'-ter-pate, first *e* as in *end*, second as in *maker*, *a* as in *late*.

"The courts were unable to extirpate the heresy."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Roman Numerals Puzzle

100-ANE	:	
50-EAF	:	
1-NCH	:	
50-1-NK	:	
100-50-1P	:	
5-1-NE	:	

By using Roman numerals for the Arabic numbers shown, spell six common nouns.

Answer to Famous Composers Puzzle:
Verdi, Balfe, Grieg.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

An Affront to the Court

THAT neither the public man who ventured to write letters to two Supreme Court justices in an effort to influence their opinions on the prohibition question, nor the head of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, who applauded his action, saw in the incident any impropriety, can only be ascribed to that curious moral strabismus which the advocacy of liquor's cause seems to produce in the vision of ordinarily honorable men.

The association is wisely planning to carry the issue of liquor to the Supreme Court. One of its chief officials is shown writing to a potential contributor a letter in which he declares his distrust of legislative bodies, and his desire that a case be carried to the Supreme Court "in the hope of getting the Eighteenth Amendment out of the Constitution." Shortly thereafter letters go to justices of the Supreme Court from another member of the association, a former Representative in Congress and a man of high political standing, in which he echoes the distrust of legislative bodies and expresses confidence in the judiciary. By way of informing the court of what is expected of it, he writes to one justice his reasons for opposing the maintenance of the prohibition law. These, as partially quoted in the press, are:

> The interest I have in the development, welfare and happiness of my children. Trying to look at conditions from their future viewpoint, I would feel that I should be censured not only if I favored, but also if I did not frankly oppose, any fool law that for some trifling offense would make felons of them and their children as well as the sons and daughters of all other men who happen to be born in this liberty-lost country. . . .
>
> Because I happen to possess considerable property, for which, incidentally, I have worked hard, the future possession of which is being placed more and more in jeopardy in proportion to the increase of the enemies of government we are making constantly by our attempt to place our citizens in straitjackets and the foisting upon them the expense of maintaining hordes of despised, depraved, disreputable degenerates, whose apparent compensation comes from spying and sneaking, but whose real income is from graft and blackmail.

While the gentleman's syntax seems as faulty as his sense of propriety, and his language a trifle bombastic, his purpose is clear enough. It is to prepare the minds of the jurists whom he addresses to receive with some measure of preconceived favor the appeal to put the Eighteenth Amendment out of the Constitution. Of course no success could attend the effort. The jurists thus approached, like their colleagues, are far above the influence of mere personal solicitation and advice. They are only to be condoled with upon having been made the objects of such unwarrantable approaches. But the incident is illuminating as illustrative of the way in which association with the cause of liquor breaks down the better judgment of men.

As the old-time saloon was ever the foe of law and decency, so those who are—even though unwittingly—trying to bring it back find themselves gradually led into discreditable positions, and the advocacy of improper methods which in other times they would have been the first to condemn.

To Give Lawyers a Trial

BY DEFINITION of the dictionary all lawyers together constitute the bar, by common consent a highly impressive institution functioning to secure justice for the individual in the thousand and one affairs of civilization in which such justice is imperiled. By common observation and remark the ethics of the profession, held high by its most distinguished members, are regarded far less seriously by some. A troublesome factor, for example, in law enforcement is the legally trained mind which assists evasion. Something is thereby lost in general respect for the bar. Any proposal to minimize this condition is, or may be, of wide importance.

Such a suggestion is that for the creation of a "junior bar," made in the annual review of legal education just published by the Carnegie Foundation. As things now are, the young lawyer, having passed the necessary examinations, is admitted to the bar and becomes an "officer of the court." Assuming him well prepared, he is none the less a young man with much yet to learn by direct contact with men and affairs. He is still, so to speak, something of a twig; the old proverb applies, and there will be no harm done by strengthening the twig against being undesirably bent. Under the junior-bar system the young lawyer would be, as now, admitted to all the privileges and practices of the bar—but not permanently. "After a certain number of years," says a description of the plan, "these privileges will expire, unless confirmed. On the other hand, the practitioner who, after suitable investigation or examination, has once had his license to practice thus extended or renewed, will not thereafter be disturbed except by the extraordinary process of suspension or disbarment."

Here, indeed, seems to be a probationary period that the young lawyer should welcome; or, if he doesn't, his acceptance of ethical responsibility as a beginning lawyer is not proven beyond that "reasonable doubt" so often and tiresomely defined for weary jurors. It is observable that the bar dislikes to undertake the extraordinary process of suspension or disbarment; such proceedings open a closet door that conceals a skeleton. They would no doubt be less likely to come about in a bar whose members had joined the family by way of the suggested junior bar. As the idea is put forth, its adoption would make no change whatever in the present normal experience of the young lawyer; but it would add a very practical incentive to "watch his step."

Women, Politics and the Presidency

SHALL it be Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick who will open the majestic gates of senatorial preferment to the women of the United States? No woman has ever been elected to its select membership, although there have been twelve women in the House of Representatives, one of whom was elected even before the enactment of the equal suffrage amendment. Once in 1922 a woman, Mrs. Rebecca L. Felton, was appointed by the Governor of Georgia to fill an unexpired senatorial term of thirty-six days, but actually she only managed to serve for one day in her gratuitous post. Now Mrs. McCormick, courageous in her convictions and sagacious in her politics, enters the lists, and her candidacy, coming at a time when women are rapidly raising the percentage of political offices they are holding in local and state governments, may prove a prophetic token of higher honors.

The record of the growing political power and political service of women in state government is impressive, and indicative of a trend still in its early stages. Besides the two women governors of Wyoming and Texas, and the woman Mayor of Seattle—the only large American city to have elected a woman executive—women have won places in the legislatures of thirty-eight of the forty-eight states, and if anyone has been led to believe that New England is a reactionary region, let it be noted that more than one-third of the women legislators are in the six New England states.

As to the remarkable rate of increase with which women are winning political positions, the National League of Women Voters has just completed a most illuminating survey touching several different states. Thus, according to this latest analysis which is representative of the prevailing tendency, the total number of women office holders in Connecticut increased from 134 in 1925 to 652 in 1929; in Michigan, from 367 in 1927 to 793 in 1929; and in Minnesota, from 227 in 1926 to 348 in 1930.

From these figures the National League of Women Voters draws an exceedingly modest conclusion. Viewing the present influx of women into comparatively minor political offices much as their influx into comparatively minor economic positions a decade ago, they see the trend simply as "progress from the ground up." How far up? one may ask, and they are disinclined to predict. But the answer is, indeed, apparent on many sides. For one thing, it is clear that the increase in the number of women holding public office and the increase in the number of women exercising the franchise have come hand in hand, although there is no direct proof that the one has been responsible for the other. The statistics of the last presidential election revealed that women today represent approximately 45 per cent of the qualified electorate, and that of the 10,000,000 new voters of 1928, fully two-thirds were women.

The conclusion is inescapable that the women's vote is certain to play an increasingly powerful part in American politics, and although there is little evidence to show that women voters are likely to support candidates simply on the grounds of their sex, it is apparent that they are capable of registering a cohesive and perhaps decisive vote whenever the occasion demands. There are certain to be more women senators, and who is to say that the time is far distant when a woman will be presiding in the White House?

Is Russia an Economic Menace?

ON ONE thing enthusiastic admirers and embittered opponents of the Soviet régime are displaying a tendency to agree. That is, the proposition that, once the five-year plan of national economic development is accomplished, Russia will begin to swamp Europe with its surplus industrial production. One fact which perhaps casts a shade of doubt on this theory is that today no foreigner resident in Russia, except under extreme necessity, buys clothing or staple manufactured articles in that country. Scarcity of goods, generally inferior quality and high prices are all factors which prompt the foreigner to make such purchases during his trips to other countries.

It is true that, as a result of its monopolistic control of industry, banking and foreign trade, the Soviet Government is far better able to "dump" goods on foreign markets than any private business firm would be. But dumping is an emergency expedient. It can scarcely be a normal or satisfactory state of affairs when Russian citizens are restricted to the most minute allotments of butter and five eggs a month per child are doled out at co-operative prices, while Russian butter and eggs are being cheaply sold on foreign markets.

The Soviet justification for this policy is that the country must have foreign machinery and raw materials, and exports must be forced at any cost to pay for these necessary imports.

Recognizing that the successful execution of the five-year plan would mean a tremendous increase in the output of Russian coal, oil and metal, it should be borne in mind that the internal needs of the country are also very great and are bound to increase. Vastly more metal is needed to produce the tractors, automobiles and motortrucks which Russia expects to build during the next few years; and more and more oil will be required to feed the growing motor transport of the country, which is still in its initial stage.

It should be further remembered that a growing exchange of commodities is usually mutually beneficial, rather than harmful all round. There is not the slightest likelihood that the Soviet Union in any discernible future will be so rich in accumulated reserves that it can afford to flood the world with its wares, taking appreciably smaller quantities in return. Probably ninety-five cents out of every dollar that Russia receives for its exports today is promptly paid back for imports.

If the collectivization of agriculture is successful, Russia will most probably sooner or later regain its pre-war position as a provider of agricultural produce. Here, too, however, with most food products rationed at the present time, there is a great internal need to be satisfied.

The economic policies of the Soviet Union do in certain respects interfere with the development of European business; but not because Soviet industrial products are competing on equal terms with those of Germany, France and England. The main points in this connection are, first, that Russian foreign trade is flowing through new channels, to the detriment of Europe, and, secondly, that by its policy of self-industrialization, and its uncompromising attitude toward what it regards as capitalist exploitation, the Soviet Government has to a large extent changed Russia's former rôle as a market for European goods and for the investment of European capital. Russia now buys much more than it sells in America, and therefore must sell more than it buys in the rest of the world. America's advantage in this connection is Europe's disadvantage. But these are merely dislocations to which world trade is always exposed and from which it usually recovers.

On the whole, it seems much too early for capitalistic industry to become exercised about any overwhelming competition from Communist goods.

The Menace of the "Put-Puts"

WITH the first suggestions of warm weather there have undoubtedly come to many persons thoughts of the calm spot near a fresh-water pond or secluded harbor where they might leave behind for a brief spell the din, the noise and the rush of modern communities. Such have, perhaps, been envisaging a spot removed from a traveled road and away from honk of car or screech of engine. Until a few years ago this was, indeed, a mental picture in which one could find comfort for many months in advance of actual realization. But that was before the unrestricted use of the motorboat, under the control of restless individuals who find delight in chasing at mad speed over the ripples of any navigable body of water, played havoc with the quiet of the lakeside.

The ever-spreading invasion of these boats has become a menace to every country house that borders on a lake, river or pond. There is, of course, nothing inherently wrong with a motorboat. In its place it affords an economical and convenient mode of transportation, but its place is not along the shores of placid ponds or on the sylvan reaches of inland streams which constitute the "front yards" of homes whose chief value is the peace and quietude they afford. The jaunty little "put-puts" are all right, but those who use them need to develop a code of manners. Unless they do their victims may develop a code of laws drastically restricting their activities.

The Answer to Chain Letters

THERE might be some interest in knowing who started the first chain letter on its pernicious journey; also what was his prompting motive. However, it is not necessary to ascertain these facts to appreciate that, since the day on which it was thus launched, great harm has been done by the perpetuation of its progeny. For the apparently simple missive that promises unbounded good fortune if the recipient forwards copies to a specified number of his or her friends, and threatens dire calamity to whosoever shall dare to disobey its admonition to keep the ball a-rolling, has nothing to recommend it and much to its discredit.

Of course, the entire appeal of chain letters is to uneducated—or should one not rather say unthinking?—superstition. For a moment's thought must disabuse anyone of the belief that fulfilling the childish conditions imposed therein could possibly subject an individual to benefits or the reverse. Therefore, they obtain their entire momentum from, and are carried along solely by, fear and greed—scarcely reliable motives for any venture in the least degree constructive in its nature.

As does anything that depends for its growth upon mathematical compounding, the chain letter business would rapidly develop into an impossible situation were the instructions of the founders of any single one of these letters carried out in a literal manner. Astronomical figures would pale into insignificance. Trillions and quadrillions would be reached in no time, and the mails of all the countries would speedily be reduced to doing nothing but circulate these stupid and worthless documents. Fortunately, the good sense of humanity asserts itself in time to offset such a contingency.

Aside from this phase of the subject, however, let anyone who might be inclined to accept the claims made in these letters reassure himself with the realization that good and evil fortune do not come to anyone by a fortuitous route. They spring up from good or evil roots in the consciousness of the individual. No one, therefore, need be apprehensive regarding those claims. The honest effort to live according to the Golden Rule and to be of service to mankind in one's sphere of activity abrogates the necessity of looking outside for the good that humanity is entitled to expect.

Editorial Notes

Histories are written so largely from census returns that each enumerator in the present census in the United States could to advantage view himself as an assistant historian of his nation; thereby he might be inspired to exercise a corresponding accuracy in obtaining and tabulating data.

Especially applicable to the motorist who races along the highway and then suddenly cuts in at the approach of a car in the opposite direction is the slogan adopted by the state constabulary of California which says, "Cutting In Is a Driving Sin."

During the coming summer, while at the seashore keep an alert watch for dovekies, murres and razor-billed auks. These are not names of ships or shells, but rare sea birds that may fly in your range of vision.

Emphasizing the fact that lower rates will mean more flying, Capt. "Eddie" Rickenbacker recently well remarked, "Fare, not fear, is keeping most people from aviation."

A Yankee in Texas

TO ONE leaving the wintry skies and low temperatures of the North in late February, slipping down into the green stretches of the Lone Star State is, indeed, a happy experience. Snow and cold soon give place to sunny skies and endless fields of wheat, sufficiently grown to ripple merrily in the gentle breezes that sweep above the bright new green.

Texas furnishes so great a variety of attractions that the traveler from the northeast entering it for the first time may be somewhat in doubt as to its strongest appeal. With me, however, there was no such doubt. The historic interest was paramount. While its fascinating phases of nature, its birds, its brilliant skies, its flowering shrubs and endless stretches of green, its air of purposeful activity, made strong appeal, above all these was the historic urge dating back to boyhood, when the marvelous heroism of the pioneers of Texan independence made an indelible impression upon the youthful imagination. Impressions deeply stamped in youth are likely to be lasting, and so my thoughts and my steps turned to San Antonio and the Alamo.

* * *

My first excursion in San Antonio, with its background of more than 300 years of varied history, was to the famous old mission and fortress, where a band of heroes chose to perish rather than submit to what they thought to be the yoke of tyrant power. Before the mind of the visitor within the crumbling walls of the old mission there passes in review a group of men, heroic in mold, immortalized by their deeds. Travis, Bowie, Crockett, Fannin, Bonham, and a score of others are among the names which will be held in grateful memory so long as deeds of valor and high emprise shall thrill the hearts of men.

The old mission, which once resounded to the clash of arms, is now a museum owned and properly maintained by the State of Texas. On the walls are bronze tablets bearing the names of the men who perished on that fateful March 6, 1836, and legends setting forth the heroism of the little band besieged from February 22. One only of the entire number, because of his knowledge of the Spanish language, decided to undertake to escape. Climbing over the wall in the darkness of night, he made good his effort, arriving among sympathizers, badly worn, but able to tell the story. It seems that but for his escape, the true story of the Alamo might never have been known in its entirety.

* * *

In the reconstructed compound adjoining the old fortress stands a monument raised by a Japanese scholar and historian as a token of sympathetic admiration for the heroes of the Alamo. Japan, too, had its Alamo, and shortly after the opening of the World War, Professor Shigetaka of Tokyo brought a granite monument from his native province, and erected it as a token of respect for the heroes of the Alamo. Incidents which occurred at the "Bonham of Japan" in the province of Nogashino, have occasioned reference to it as the Alamo of Japan.

An interesting story is told in relation to the erection of the monument. The real purpose in undertaking the enterprise, at the outbreak of the World War, runs the story, was to determine something of the sentiment of America toward Japan. Professor Shigetaka came, it is alleged, in the rôle of a modern Caleb to spy out the land, that is, to determine if the sentiment of the American people was really friendly. That it was found to be is proved by the enthusiastic reception of the friendly gesture and the placing of the monument in a spot hallowed by the deeds of a band of heroes whose memory will ever be kept green by a grateful people. It is an interesting story, one which we would like to accept without hesitation.

* * *

The visitor to San Antonio finds much to interest him. The missions, well over 200 years old, decorated with sculptures wrought with marvelous skill, whose bells from graceful towers called the dusky natives to worship; the training ground of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, who afterward won enduring fame at San Juan hill; the army post, with all its varied activities; the center of the federal training in aviation; the color added by the presence of a large Mexican population, all conspire to make of this ancient city a place both to attract the visitor and to entertain him delightfully after his arrival.

A unique enterprise, one which pays tribute to the progressive civic spirit of the community, is the conversion of the old stone quarries on the outskirts of the town into places of beauty. One has been transformed into a highly artistic Japanese garden, now just taking on its dress of new green; another is a small theater; several have been made into picturesque quarters for animals where, without bars, bears of several varieties roam in what seems to be perfect contentment. And now a "monkey island" has been constructed at large expense, where simians in great variety disport themselves to the lively amusement of a throng always attracted by this most manlike of all mammals. It seems that Professor Osborne's recent pronouncement disclaiming the long-accepted theory of man's simian ancestry has enhanced rather than diminished human interest in this colorful four-footed creature.

* * *

From my window in the fourteenth floor of one of San Antonio's excellent hotels I look out upon a majestic skyscraper, from the tower of which ripples in the gentle breeze the flag of Texas—a lone star in a field of blue, joined by a field equally divided between red and white. Behind the evolution of that flag lies a history jammed with romance, with heroism and patriotic sentiment of highest order. It is often said of Texas that it is the only state in the Union over which the flags of six nations have floated. Behind that statement lies a history in certain respects without parallel among a group of states, many of which in the process of transformation have passed in incredibly brief periods through all the stages of development, from wilderness wastes inhabited only by savages and wild animals to a civilization as advanced as any found on earth. Texas has fairly earned its great prosperity.

The stir and bustle of growing communities bent upon establishing the most advanced methods of business, combined with all the luxuries of modern civilization, are manifest on every hand. The visitor to Texas, an empire in itself, is not surprised to learn that it leads all others in the value of its agricultural products. That it calls itself the "billion dollar state" seems quite justifiable in the light of its tremendous extent and the enterprise of its citizenry. It is with something of regret that adieu is said to a people so hospitable, so kind-hearted, and living in the midst of such attractive surroundings that one feels he would like to settle among them.

A. F. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

NOTWITHSTANDING the existing trade depression, or possibly for that very reason with a hope of improving matters, Berlin is organizing a series of exhibitions throughout the year (some fifteen in all). This is being done strictly on economic lines, and all shows take place in the fine municipal exhibition halls on Kaiserdamm. The "Green Week," with its agricultural show, has already taken place; the Furniture Exhibition follows in April. From May to August "Old Berlin"—Berlin of 100 years ago—will prove an attractive feature, the arrangement of which is in the hands of expert artists. From August 22 to 31 will be held the Seventh German Wireless Exhibition which will show every improvement to date and, as a novelty, a "Phonoschau," devoted to phonographs and records. Then come the International Leather Exhibition, a fashion show, an exhibition of culinary art and, in November, the International Automobile and Motorcycle Exhibition.

Exhibitions Being Arranged

* * *

A home in Berlin is contemplated by France for those of her sons who are studying at the university. A house, probably in the Grunewald, Berlin's charming wooded suburb, is to be purchased as soon as possible and equipped for some fifteen students, with a library and all practical comfort. It is hoped that it will be in readiness for occupancy by October. The scheme is the preparation of future professors of Germanistic lore at the French universities; for this, one year's study—consisting of two long terms—at a German university is considered requisite, and provision has been made in the French budget. A similar home will, it is expected, be provided before long in Bonn, Heidelberg and other German universities.

French Students To Have Home

* * *

There could scarcely be a more suitable place for open-air performances than the romantic valley of the River Bode, which winds its way among the Harz Mountains, and this summer again the Harz Mountain Theater will give a series of performances on the al fresco stage near the "Hexentanzplatz" (Witches' Dancing Floor). Last summer no fewer than fifty presentations were given with great success, and this season's program is even more ambitious. Shakespeare's "As You Like It," Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell," Ibsen's "Peer Gynt," and Zuckmayer's "Katarina Knie" are among the plays proposed, with well-known actors and the most beautiful natural scenery imaginable.

Plays in Harz Mountain Theater

* * *

It is scarcely conceivable, but is nevertheless a fact, that on the very borders of a busy and well-ordered city like Berlin, there is a village that, being without gas, electric light, or proper water system, appears to belong to another world altogether. The village is the property of the Berlin municipality, and the 600 inhabitants work on its 7000 acres. Berlin possesses many such estates, but all except this one are provided with ordinary comforts. The absence of light is said to result from the position of the village which is between two districts, neither of which will go to the expense of laying on gas or electricity. Every inhabitant whose business takes him from home after dusk carries a lantern; meals are cooked on coal fires, and water is drawn from a pump. An old-fashioned petroleum lamp illuminates the desk of the sheriff and police superintendent, and similar lamps, or the humble candle, serve the rest of the population, most of whom retire in winter at 7 o'clock. Some 500 yards from this antiquated place is the well-lighted, well-to-do district of Lichterfelde, on the western outskirts of the city.

A Primitive Village

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A model of conservatism is the pretty little city of Cottbus. It has of late years become the custom to change the initial C to K in the case of towns; thus Cassel, Cüstrin, Camenz and Calcum, as well as many others, now begin with a K. Cottbus, however, which is celebrating this year its one thousandth anniversary, is determined to retain its original spelling. Cottbus has been known for centuries for its textile industry and its carp fisheries, and is a starting point for excursions to the Spree Forest. It sprang into world fame when Chamberlin and Levine landed there unintentionally after their flight across the Atlantic. One of Cottbus's best-known citizens is Käthe Kruse, the maker of the lovely dolls—modeled after her own children—which are widely known as "Käthe Kruse Puppen." There she has had her doll factory for a number of years and employs quite a large number of hands.

No "K" For Cottbus

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It is said that a request is to be made to the Prussian Ministry of Education to have school children instructed concerning the importance for Germany of the tourist traffic, and to teach them to be especially polite and helpful to all foreigners. This would only be following the example of the Association of Saxon Spas and other resorts which are, moreover, issuing a pamphlet for the general public along the same lines. Thus everything possible is being done to make the foreign tourist feel at home in Germany and take back with him pleasant memories of his visit.

Making Tourists Feel at Home

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Reduction of Unemployment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter of William J. Winchester of Compton, Calif., published in the Monitor of February 26, sets forth a practical plan for the reduction of unemployment. The main idea of the plan, he says, is:

> Longer hours devoted to production, manufacturing, sales and business activities, and yet shorter hours for the employed in a manner that will be of great advantage and profit to both capital and labor. In order to lengthen the hours, let me suggest a twelve-hour scale for every corporation, manufacturer, etc., where men and women are employed, having each employee work six hours.

We cannot reach a higher standard of comfortable living by restricting the production and distribution of the things which contribute to this living. So the hours of industry should be maintained and lengthened.

The work can be divided, though, so everyone will have an opportunity to earn something. This might mean less income for those at present employed, but it would save others from near-starvation.

HARRY SQUIRES JR.

New Orleans, La.